Department of State

Wilmington Journal.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5.....NO. 43. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1849. WHOLE NO. 251.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for accordingto the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to the Proprietors.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance

One square	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months,	without change,	3 00
Do. do.	6 do.	do. do.	4 50
Do. do.	12 do.	do. do.	6 00
Do. do.	6 do.	renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do	do. do.	20 00

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cents per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ per cent on advertising bills over $30.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance*

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon the private character of any individual, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL. Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.

ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT,)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

will be grateful for any business entrusted to him
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,

On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

W. L. SMITH.
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

G. & W. A. GWYER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CABINET FURNITURE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.,
Front street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, WM. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.

M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick, Duplin, Columbus, and Robeson Counties.
Sept 29, 1848—[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of *Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.*
April 6th, 1849.—[30-1y

WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.,

Will make liberal *cash* advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally.—All business entrusted to him, will receive his personal attention as usual.

☞Office on Front street, near Market.

THEOPHILUS HUGGINS,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Will attend to any business proper to his office, such as the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of produce, together with filling orders, receiving and forwarding goods.

☞OFFICE in Nutt's buildings, North Water Street.
May 11, 1849—[35-3m

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that at the late County Court I was appointed INSPECTOR OF PROVISIONS. I have entered upon the duties of my office, and will give prompt attention and despatch in the discharge of the same. I respectfully solicit the patronage of the community.
JAMES L. CORBETT.

N. B.—All articles inspected by me have my brand thereon, and consumers especially will do well to buy no other, as my experience already proves the fact that a considerable saving will be made thereby. J. L. C.
April 27, 1849- [33-3m

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr SWAYNES WILD CHERRY.

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY
TELL IT IN GATH—PUBLISH IT IN THE STREETS OF ASKALON!

The greatest Medicine in the known world.

OF all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of CONSUMPTION, even when life had been despaired of.

Read this extraordinary case:

DECEMBER 25th, 1848.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms become very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way thro' my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful st te of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left with me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact. ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack township, Pennsylvania.

Asthma of Eleven Years Standing,

Permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, after all other remedies had failed.

CINCINNATI, February 19, 1847.

DR. SWAYNE—This may certify that eleven years ago last fall, I was troubled with the Asthma, which increased upon me in defiance of all the remedies I could hear of, until the year 1839-'40, when I was obliged to leave my native New England for a milder clime, which had the effect to mitigate my sufferings for three or four years, after which the disease increased until last winter. My sufferings were intense, almost beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up night after night, from inability to sleep in bed.

Last Fall I felt the symptoms earlier than usual in the season, but hearing that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry was a sovereign remedy for *Diseases of the Lungs*, I immediately commenced its use, and the result was almost immediate relief. For the last six weeks I have not felt the least symptoms of the Asthma, and feel confident that I am well of it, and that I have been cured by the above named medicine.

Yours respectfully, J. W. KNIGHT,
Walnut street, between 3d and 4th.

Important Caution--Read! Read!

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this, under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also Dr Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge!

"*A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.*"

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be *far superior* (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual,) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered. Dr Swayne's Vermifuge has met with a degree of favor from the public, which has perhaps never before been accorded to any medicine. It needs no recommendation wherever it is known. To the fond mother, bending in sleepless anxiety over her wasting child, it will carry relief joy, and thankfulness; to all who are suffering from the diseases for which it is prepared, it offers a speedy restoration to health

Remember! the genuine is put up in *Square Bottles*, with the portrait of Dr Swayne on each label, also his signature.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr H. SWAYNE, Philadelphia, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS, Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.
March 16, 1849--[27

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors

Public Entertainment,
AT
ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, No. Ca.
A. CARTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His Rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.

His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.

He has two large lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.
April 6th, 1849—[30-3m

New Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS CASH STORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.

THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.

As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.

Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C
TRINITY SCHOOL.
8 miles West of Raleigh.
Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday, the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. For circulars, containing full information as to Terms &c., apply to the subscriber.
ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.
Raleigh, April 12, 1849.—[32-3m

MILLINERY.

MRS. PEIRSON having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery business, will, on Thursday next, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Seth Hoard, on Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity;—all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming with the fashions of the season.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst. a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 0
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting, and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

CAMPHINE! CAMPHINE!!

AT 40 cents per gallon. For sale at the Store of J. G. BAUMAN.
March 2—[25-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

PER SCHR. URIANA,
200 pair Children Shoes;
50 pair Gent's calf pegged Boots, extra quality;
25 " Ladies Lasting Gaiters;
40 " " welted Ties;
50 " " Buskins;
25 " kip pegged Boots. For sale by
M2] GRAY & JONES.

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, and for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SHIP STORES,

Put up with despatch, and not surpassed by any other dealer, as regards quality and cheapness, by
J8] HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

☞Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.
September 22, 1848—[2-tf

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Juror's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
de Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Appeal Bonds
Marriage License
Guardian Bonds
Administrator's do
Military Ca Sas
Land Deeds
Negro Bonds
Warrants, Ca Sas
Ca Sa bonds
Bills Sale, Negro

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, and NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber pen and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold, at a moderate expense.

OFFICE on Hall's wharf.
MILES COSTIN.
Dec 15, 1848[—14-1y

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.
Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side,

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT's patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.
Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

The Merchant Tailoring

WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R Peirson, Agent, who has just returned from the North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most astidious.

The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c.

In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made clothing, manufactured by one of the most fashionable New York Tailors, which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities.

For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to this establishment for many years, we return our unfeigned thanks, and promise that no efforts on our part will be spared to serve our customers as favorable as circumstances will admit. V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

ICE---ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have in store 292 tons of *Ice*, and will receive additional supplies through the season, from the fresh ponds of Boston.

Our ICE HOUSE is open every morning, from sun-rise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his house, on Second-street, a few doors from Market-street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.

SHAW & REPITON.
April 13th, 1849. tloct

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29, 1848—[16-tf

Notice.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

To all whom it may concern

Persons indebted to Dr. JOHN R. HAWES, will find their notes and accounts in my hands; an early payment of them will save costs. Persons having claims aginst Dr. HAWES will present them to me for settlement.

THOS. D. MEARES.
April 6, 1849.—[30-tf

$25 Reward.

THE subscriber offers the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge in Jail his negro woman THURSDAY, and JOE, her son. Also, $50 for sufficient proof to convict any person or persons of harboring them. Said woman is tall, has a large stomach, and speaks very slow; she is of a bright yellow complexion. Joe is dark complected, and is from 6 to 7 years of age, and formerly belonged to James M. Thompson, deceased, and came from Onslow county.

JOHN J CONOLEY.
May 4th, 1849 34 tf

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS,

which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. A large assortment, just received by the Mary Powell.
S. HOFFMAN.
Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf

CIGARS.

100,000 Cigars, assorted brands and quality. For sale very low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line.—From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers, and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of
Coach, Gig, Sulky, and Buggy Harnesses; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.;
Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles,
Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.,
all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship. He has also a large assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.,
and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my book over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
March 9, 1848

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders*. He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.
Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 10th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.
Sept. 22, 1848. 2-t

Epping's Co. Fl. Extract of Sarsaparilla and
QUEEN'S DELIGHT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—This preparation has acquired a very extended and established celebrity in most of the Southern States of the Union; both in the hands of Physicians and private use; which its efficacy alone has sustained for several years, as a remedy for Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, long standing Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the skin, old sores, white swellings, diseases of the bones, and all cases of an ulcerous character. It is also particularly useful in chronic and nervous complaints occurring in debilitated and cachetic constitutions. Over Syphilis and the host of painful, disagreeable and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom, such as ulcers of the throat, larynx, nodes, &c., and all those evils occasioned by an improper and injudicious use of "mercury," it displays complete control. It has been found to be a most useful purifier of the blood in all such diseases.

In all complicated cases of Scrofula and Syphilis, and in cases where the Syphilitic virus of the parent causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which the hope of recovery can be reasonably founded. It relieves the disease, and at the same time imparts vigor to the whole system—under the use of this medicine, the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which in other practice is withheld. In many cases where the horrible ravages of disease have taken so deep root that patients have been given up by the most skillful Physicians, the disease has been arrested and the patient restored to good health, &c., and the most reasonable expectations fully satisfied.

The cures performed in this city alone, are sufficient to establish its reputation on a permanent basis, and too solid to be effected either by the malignant or envious. It is worthy of note that the greater part of the patients cured had, previously to using this preparation, received the best medical treatment, and given up by their physicians as being beyond the reach of medical skill. It is, however, advisable that it should be given, if practicable, under the superintendence of a physician, for him to prescribe such other remedies in conjunction with this as the necessity of the case may require. This preparation has put into the hands of physicians a remedy by which he can master a variety of diseases, which have hitherto baffled the greatest skill and study. It is a safe and harmless medicine, and removes all those evils which an unsuccessful use of mercury so often occasions.

Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six bottles. Prepared and for sale by J. P. M. EPPING,
Chemist and Druggist, 277 King st.,
opposite Society street, Charleston, S. C.
Also for sale by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,
39-5m] Wilmington, N. C.

LONDON PORTER & BROWN STOUT.

5 casks each, Porter and Brown Stout. For sale
J8] by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.

Office Wilmington & Manchester R. R. C. }
Marion Court House, S. C., June 6, 1849. }

THE Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company are hereby notified that the second Instalment of Five dollars per share, is required to be paid on the 1st July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN McRAE, Jr., Treasurer.
June 15, 1849.—[40-4w

FULTON & PRICE,
JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printers in the State.

Particular attention paid to the following kinds of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
BILLS OF LADING,
CARDS,
CATALOGUES,
CERTIFICATES,
CHECKS,
CIRCULARS,
CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS,
DRAFTS,
HANDBILLS,
LABELS,
LAW BLANKS,
MILITARY NOTICES,
NOTES,
PAMPHLETS,
POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
NEGRO PASSES,
RECEIPTS.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!

HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS

of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.* done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most *reasonable terms.*

We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done*, and at a *price to suit the times.*

FULTON & PRICE.
March 30, 1849.

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:

Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac. do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca, do rhatany, do velerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Rasp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph Quinine, di arsenitic feroe potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act. do, salicine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit. pure; do do No. 2; ox silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water, Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixture, Olasanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.

Spanish brown, venitian red, red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassa oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jasamin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, ambozoisic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, bears do., &c. *For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c.*

Meskin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by

WM H. LIPPITT,
o20 Druggist & Chemists.

DOCTOR B. A. KENNEDY,
Dental Surgeon,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons,

BEGS leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally, having determined on locating himself in this place. He is prepared to perform all operations in his profession on the latest and most approved principles. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted on gold plate from one to an entire set. Whole upper sets inserted on the Atmospheric pressure principle. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural teeth. Extracting, cleaning, and plugging &c., done on scientific principles. All operations warrented to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States.

Irregularities in Children's teeth corrected.

Ladies attended at their residence when necessary.

Office adjoining Doct Ware's in the same building.
May 11, 1849—[35-3m

FISH.

10 bbls Mackerel, assorted; 25 bbls Mulletts. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LEMONS.

10 boxes fresh Lemons; 10 boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CLARET WINE.

10 boxes St. Julien Madeck Claret. For sale by
J8] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849—[28-tf

CARRIAGES.
Market Street, about 300 yards above the
Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,
Which will be sold very low.

ISAAC WELLS.
May 11, 1849—[35

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 20, 1849—[32-1y

NEW BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM's, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military fair stich*; also, *Congress* and other *Gaitors*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N C, June 22d, 1849.—[41-12m.

RICE! RICE!!

50 tierces fresh beat Rice, for sale by
June 15. G W DAVIS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st January, 1849, his negro man, REDICK aged between 37 and 40 years. Said negro is of a dark yellow complexion; has a scar on one of his cheeks, believed to be on the left; quick spoken, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built.

The above negro is probably lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Beaty's or Mr. Calvin J. Dickson's, in the lower part of Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in the Jail of New Hanover county, or in any other Jail within the State, so that I can get him.

An additional reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring the above negro.

June 15.—[40-tf] T M RODGERS.

REFRIGERATORS! REFRIGERATORS!!

The way to preserve your meats, is by buying and using *Refrigerators*, several of which, are for sale at the N. Y. Furniture Warehouse. By
J22 G & W A GWYER.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Schooner Alaric,

10 bags Laguyra Coffee; 6 bbls Mess Pork;
10 do Rio do
10 bbls good brown Sugar;
5 kegs superior Goshen Butter;
Pickled Salmon and smoked Beef;
5 boxes super A No. 1 brown Soap;
5 do Adamantine Candles;
5 do Sperm do
A superior article of white Wine Vinegar. For
J15] sale by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

50 Hhds superior Muscovado Sugar, 100 do do Cuba Molasses, just received per schr John Story, and for sale by G W DAVIS.
June 15.

Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration upon the Estate of DAVID FULTON, dec'd, at the March Term, 1849, of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate settlement; and all persons having claims of any sort against the said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CATHARINE A FULTON,
May 4, 1849.—[34tf] *Administratrix.*

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and firm of G. & C. BRADLEY & CO., and will hereafter carry on the ***Boot and Shoe Business*** in all its branches, at the old establishment. Their assortment will be kept complete at all times.

GEO. H. BRADLEY
CHAS. BRADLEY,
WM. G. DASKAM.
June 6th. 1849

N. B. By the above arrangement, it becomes absolutely necessary that all accounts due the late firm of G & C. Bradley should be settled immediately. [39-6t]

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to Jesse Jones, Oliver Jones, Calvin Jones Jincy Jones, Ann Jones, Amos High and wife Julia, William T. Robeson and wife Angeline, Henry Allen, and wife Eveliner, Alexander Taylor and wife Francis, Richard Wadsworth and wife Emily, Julia Taylor, Washington L. Jones, and Franklin Jones, all to appear at the next County Court of Bladen county, at the Court-house in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in August next, and show cause if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Lewis Jones, sen., deceased, should not be recorded as the law directs in such cases made and provided. H. B. JONES, Ex.

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE CHEAP.

12 hhds molasses; 5 hhds brown sugar.
5 bales spun yarn; 35 bbls flour.
J29 O. HOLMES.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, June 29, 1849.

Democratic Republican Nomination.
FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM S. ASHE, ESQ.,
OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to the above agents, or remit to us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarborough, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
DR. J. B. SEAVY, Harrell's Store, New Hanover co.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's, Duplin county.
R. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.

☞We are requested by DAVID REID, Esq., to announce him as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress.

☞Wm. S. Ashe, Esq, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 7th District, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:—

At Clinton, Sampson county, on Friday, the 13th instant.

At Warsaw, Duplin county, on Saturday, the 14th instant.

At Richland, Onslow county, on Thursday, the 19th instant.

At Jacksonville, Onslow county, on Friday, the 20th instant.

At Sandy Run, New Hanover county, on Saturday, the 21st instant.

OUR SEVENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY.—On Wednesday last, the people of the United States, throughout the whole length and breadth of the country, were engaged in celebrating the annual recurrence of that day which witnessed our birth as a free and independent nation. A day which has become hallowed in the recollection, not only of every citizen of the United States, but of every patriot throughout the world, wherever man strikes a blow for freedom, or dares assert the dignity of human nature.

Such celebrations are not only valuable as carrying us back to the stirring scenes of the Revolution—recalling to our minds the unflinching courage and self-sacrificing devotion with which men pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, for their country, and the unswerving patriotism with which they rallied around her banner in the darkest hour of her history, unawed by power and undismayed by defeat, but they have a still higher object and a holier mission. While they look back to the past, they ever point to the future. While they speak of a common origin and mutual struggle, they eloquently rebuke every attempt to dissolve a Union consecrated by such associations and cemented by the blood of so many patriots. They look forward to a glorious destiny in the future, extending throughout untold ages, when present factions and jealousies shall have passed away and been forgotten.

The 4th of July should always be regarded as a great national Sabbath, sacred to the genius of liberty and independence—around whose altar men of all political creeds and opinions should upon that day meet together to offer up their mutual oblations upon the shrine of their common country, and, laying aside every feeling of prejudice, only remember their solemn obligations as American citizens. Surely nothing can exceed in moral grandeur the spectacle which our country then presents, when twenty millions of free people, though scattered over a vast continent, and separated by thousands of miles, yet meet together in spirit, and feel that in their great ends and aims—in their devotion to liberty and in their reverence for the illustrious patriots by whom it has been achieved, they are one. That from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from Maine to Texas, whatever local prejudices or sectional feelings may have arisen, they all, upon that day, give place to the nobler distinction of American citizenship, and the proud feeling of national greatness.

The day was celebrated in this town by the firing of guns, hoisting flags, and the usual expressions of national rejoicing About 9 o'clock A. M., a civil and military procession, headed by the Clarendon Horse Guards, in uniform and on foot—the Burgwin Riflemen, a new company, in citizens' costume—the Thalian Association, &c—and brought up by the orator, reader, and other officers of the procession, and by "citizens in general"—formed at the Carolina Hotel, preceded by a band of music, and marched to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where an oration was delivered by WM HILL, Esq., who had been selected for that purpose by the committee appointed at the meeting of the military, held in the Masonic Hall, a few weeks since. Upon the arrival of the procession at the Church, the exercises of the day were opened by prayer from Rev. A. P. REPITON, after which JOSHUA G. WRIGHT, Esq., arose, and, having alluded in a few brief, but eloquent remarks to the circumstances and associations connected with the Declaration of American Independence, proceeded, in a distinct and impressive manner, to read that immortal document. When the reading of the Declaration had been concluded, Mr. HILL proceeded to deliver one of the most chaste and beautiful addresses which it has ever been our fortune to hear.—His illustrations of the power of association on the human mind, and its influence in the formation of national character were peculiarly felicitous, and when he pointed to the days of Tell and the earlier triumphs of Switzerland, and, turning from them to the present time showed what influence the recollection of those days had exerted in keeping alive the spirit of independence in the bosom of the Swiss mountaineer, we thought his language was "beautiful exceedingly." But we do not mean to particularize, and will conclude by expressing a hope that the address may be published, as we are certain it would be even more approved in the reading than the hearing. During the day, several excursions were started, and the Rechabites had a celebration in the afternoon. At night the Theatre was crowded to witness the performances of the Thalians, for the benefit of the National Monument fund. A collection was also taken up at the Church for this purpose. We should think that between the collection, and the proceeds of the Thalians' exhibition, a very respectable sum was raised. We have not heard of any accident during the day.

☞At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, there were 374 democrats in office at Washington, and 266 whigs.

MR. REID VS. CONVENTIONS.

Agreeably to Mr. Reid's appointment, the two Congressional candidates in this district had their first meeting at Mr. Rowell's store, in Brunswick county, on Saturday last. We learn from gentlemen who were present, that the meeting was very small, there not being over a dozen persons upon the ground—all told.

We have received merely a verbal report of the speeches upon that occasion. From this we learn that Mr Reid, the opposition candidate—for such only can we regard him—took ground in opposition to all conventions, but particularly to the one held at Clinton, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Ashe; taking occasion in the course of his remarks, to aim a sort of side-wipe at our humble self, —but of that anon. We must confess that this position of Mr. Reid has taken us quite aback. For the life of us, we cannot see with what sort of grace Mr. Reid can stand up before the people and denounce conventions.—We have examined the proceedings of the County convention, which met in this town a little over a year since, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, and we find that Mr. Reid was one of the nominees of that convention. We find also, that this convention, to which, if we mistake not, Mr. Reid was himself a delegate, and in whose preliminary proceedings he took an active part, adopted the two-thirds rule, we are almost certain with the concurrence, if not at the suggestion, of Mr. Reid, which rule he now considers such an obnoxious feature in the Clinton convention. We know, also, that on the first ballot, Mr. Reid was in the minority, Mr. McAuslin having received eight votes, while he received but seven; nor did he receive a two-thirds vote until Mr. McAuslin had withdrawn; so that he stood precisely in the position as a minority candidate, which he now charges as a fault in Mr. Ashe.

We understand that Mr. Reid insists upon the fact that he declined the nomination of the New Hanover convention, as a reason why he should not be bound by that precedent. Mr. Reid must know very well *why*, and under what circumstances he declined that nomination. He must also know, that he had acknowledged the authority of the convention, by previously promising to accept if he were nominated; and further, he must be aware that he actually *did* accept, if not in writing, yet by such verbal assurance, that upon the faith of his implied acceptance, his name was placed at the head of this paper, along with those of the other candidates, for full three weeks, with Mr. Reid's own knowledge and consent. The gentlemen nominated, it is well known all considered themselves candidates; and it was only in order to avoid a breach in the party, occasioned by dissatisfaction with a part of the ticket, that they were induced to "decline." Mr. Reid, then, was the candidate of a convention from the 25th of April, 'till the 19th of May, having previously promised to accept its nomination. He was chosen under the operation of the two-thirds rule. He was originally a minority candidate. And yet, now we find Mr. Reid out against a convention in every way fuller than that by which he was nominated. A convention which adopted the very same two thirds rule which prevailed in his own nomination; and a convention against which, even according to his own showing, far less objection could be urged than that whose authority he himself acknowledged.—There is certainly a strange contrariety in all this; and what adds to the singularity of the affair is, that Mr. Reid, of all others, should have felt himself called upon to appear as the opponent of Mr. Ashe. Certainly, even those gentlemen who were most strongly opposed to Mr. Ashe in the Convention, never once placed *his* name in nomination. During a very protracted balloting, in which various names were proposed as compromise candidates, he never received a single vote. Surely, when Mr. Dobbin and Judge Strange have expressed themselves fully satisfied, such a movement on the part of Mr. Reid is, to say the least of it, unauthorized and uncalled for, and his opposition can be characterized by no milder epithet than that of "factious." Mr. Reid cannot object to Mr. Ashe's private character as a man, nor to his principles as a Democrat. He cannot plead any call from even a part of the Convention, for the Convention never thought of him.—Under any view of the subject, we do candidly think that Mr. Reid's position is about as untenable as it can well be, and the sooner he abandons it, the sooner will he redeem the high standing which he has previously held in the Democratic ranks.

We have now done with what, to us, has been a most unpleasant duty—that of opposing a gentleman whom we regard as a personal and political friend; but we have a still more unpleasant one to perfom, in alluding to a matter in which we ourself are concerned. It is this: Mr. Reid charged that we did, without sufficient authority, cast the vote of Onslow county, and that, by our doing so, Mr. Ashe's nomination was procured. In explanation of this, we will state the facts precisely as they occurred. Before starting to Clinton on the morning preceding the convention, we called at the office of Mr. Cantwell, and urged him to go along, which he consented to do. Mr Cantwell, as is well known, was the alternate from Onslow. In the course of conversation, he remarked that he presumed it would make but little odds whether he was present or not, as there was almost certain to be some delegate from Onslow present, adding a wish that we should act for him if he should not happen to be there, and if none of the regular delegates from Onslow were in attendance. Nothing more passed, and we thought no more about the matter until the day of the convention, when, on some enquiry being made for Mr. Cantwell, we happened to mention the circumstance, and our expectation on starting, that Mr. Cantwell would have come along.—This was our whole agency in the matter. We made no claim for a seat in the convention, and every word that we said previous to the vote being taken on the motion for our reception, was a request that the motion might be withdrawn. Nay, more, when our request was not attended to, we went to Mr. Williams, the mover, and twice urged him to withdraw his motion. To this Mr. Williams will bear witness. Finally, the vote was taken, and we were requested to come forward and take a seat in the convention. The vote was nearly two to one, being 33 ayes, to 18 nays. We believe that public bodies have always been considered competent to judge of the qualifications of their own members, and their decision has been regarded as final, especially when expressed in such an unmistakeable manner. Mr. Reid's charges, then, cannot affect us, whatever imputation they may be designed to cast upon the 33 highly respectable gentlemen who voted for our reception.

INFORMATION WANTED.—We would ask the *Fayetteville Observer* for a little light upon a matter which has puzzled us considerably.—It is this: The Observer of Tuesday, the 26th ult., announced Mr. Reid as a candidate for Congress in this district, upon the authority, as it stated, of a bill which had been issued from the Carolinian office, on the day previous. Did that bill announce Mr. Reid as a candidate, or did it merely say that he would address his fellow-citizens at certain points without stating any particular object? We ask this question because we have been assured upon unquestionable authority, that the bill upon its face said nothing about Mr. Reid's being a candidate for Congress, and we want to know, how, upon the authority of that bill, the Observer came to make the announcement which it did, especially as it says it knew nothing more about the matter than it derived from that source.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.—We continue to receive the most cheering accounts from this district, both written and verbal, and we feel the utmost confidence in the result, if our friends will only be up and doing. We have heard the opinion confidently expressed, by both Whigs and Democrats, that Mr. Lane would have triumphed over Bryan, had that gentleman continued in the field. We think that the probabilities of his success are by no means lessened by the nomination of Mr. Stanly, if, indeed, they are not increased Yet we would beg our friends to remember that Mr. Stanly and his supporters will leave no stone unturned—will spare no effort—will neglect no opportunity—that may advance their object, and it behooves the Democratic party to use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of their gallant champion and the triumph of their principles in this district. In proof of what we say in regard to Mr. Stanly, we give an extract from a letter from a friend in Beaufort county. The writer is a gentleman well informed upon such matters, and what he says may be relied upon:—

"The political campaign in this district between Lane and Stanly, is becoming warm, * * * *. Both parties are sanguine of success. Stanly has a heavier load to carry than he ever shouldered before, in any campaign. * * *. I am certain he has lost ground in this section, during the last few years, and I believe him to be more unpopular now than at any former period of his public life."

ENGINEER WANTED.—The Raleigh Register states that, after the most diligent enquiry, the Governor has been unable to obtain the services of an Engineer in the construction of the proposed Western Turnpike from Salisbury to the Georgia line. The vast number of Railroads in course of construction throughout the country, is assigned as the occasion of this deficiency.

PETTY, BUT CHARACTERISTIC.—The fling at Mr. ASHE, in the Register of Saturday last, upon the charge of issuing fraudulent tickets The Register knows better.

HON. J. J. MCKAY.—This distinguished gentleman visited our town during the earlier part of the present week, and his friends were rejoiced to notice that he appeared to be in better health than he has enjoyed for many months. We hope that the General may yet be spared for a long term of years, and enjoy still higher honors. His long services, distinguished integrity, and sound judgment, entitle him to the consideration and support of his native State for the next vacancy in the U. S. Senate.

THE WEATHER, which during last week was oppressively sultry, suddenly changed sometime during last Sunday night, and now feels very much like fall We would be much surprised, should the change not be productive of considerable sickness. It has been followed by an increase of cholera in places where that complaint is prevalent.

☞Gen. Shields and Mr. Breese, according to the Illinois Free Press, were together at Court, in Bond county, at which time they appeared as friendly as if they had never quarrelled with each other.

Democracy vs. no-partyism.—"The number of appointments made by him" [Jackson] "during the recess of the Senate, was *one hundred and seventy-six*, principally in consequence of removals."—*Frost's Life of Gen. Jackson, p. 487.*

Gen. Jackson, from March 4th, 1829, when he was inaugurated President, to the December following, made only one hundred and seventy-six removals. Gen. Taylor was inaugurated March 4th, 1849, and it is now only the beginning of July, and yet his removals may already be counted by thousands. How does this show on behalf of our present "no-party" President, who abhors proscription.

☞We notice that some of our removed Postmasters still sign their names P. M., meaning thereby, we suppose, *post mortem.*

☞Nearly every democrat in Rhode Island has been swept out of office. The Worcester Palladium says there is one little mail agent left, and that there is a hot chase after him.

☞Bishop Hughes, of New York, has called for "a collection for the relief and support of the Pope," but not for his relief and support in his present struggle against the Roman republic.

CALHOUN OUT AGAINST BENTON.—The last *Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger* announces the reception and intended publication of an article from Mr. CALHOUN, in reply to the late speech of Senator BENTON, at Independence, It will be looked for with considerable interest.

EULOGY ON MR. POLK.—Hon. J. C. DOBBIN has been selected by the citizens of Fayetteville, to deliver a eulogy on the late ex-President Polk. The oration will be delivered on Saturday next, in the Methodist Church.

THE HON. ED. Y. HILL has been nominated by the Whig party of Georgia, for Governor, at the Convention recently assembled at Milledgeville.

☞The whole stock of the Panama Railroad, amounting to one million of dollars, was taken on the day on which the books were opened for subscription.

FOREIGN.—The steamship Hibernia arrived at New York on Friday, the 29th ult., with seven days later news from Europe, the most important of which seems to be the details of a late attempted insurrection in France, which took place on the 13th of last month. It consisted chiefly of a demonstration made by a portion of the National Guards, and several bodies of students, in opposition to the action of the Legislative Assembly, in sustaining the movements for the restoration of the Pope—The avowed object of the supposed insurgents, was to march in procession to the House to present a protest against the war in Italy, and to petition for the recognition of the Roman Republic They mustered about twenty-five thousand armed men, and attempted to march on the hall of the Legislative Assembly, but were dispersed by the troops of the line, with very little difficulty. By the next day, the Legislative Assembly declared Paris in a state of siege. Ledru Rollin made his escape from Paris, but has been arrested at Lyons. The cholera is abating somewhat of its violence in Paris.

ROME.—Actual hostilities have again commenced between the French and Romans, in which the French have so far been successful, though meeting with the most determined resistance. A letter from Rome says that as many as a thousand men have been killed and wounded on either side. The French have forced the outposts of the city, and obtained a position from which their cannon can sweep its whole extent. The blood of both parties is now up; the French excited by the opposition they have encountered, and the Romans encouraged by their success in being so far enabled to keep the invaders out of the city. Many of the finest buildings in Rome have already been much injured by the bombardment of the French, who were to make an attempt at storming the city on the 11th of June. From the spirit manifested, and the gallantry already displayed, it is thought that the resistance will be as desperate as that of Sarragossa in the Spanish war of independence.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Austrian army is totally broken and scattered, and if the contest depended upon that alone, it might safely be considered at an end. So far, the Hungarian troops have been so strong on the frontier as to prevent the Russians from advancing into the interior of the country, but this cannot long continue. The vast numbers of their assailants will again render the contest doubtful, and the Austrians having time to recruit their strength, will again be ready to take them in the rear.

The whole of Germany is in a ferment.—The struggle between princes and people having fairly commenced, how or when it will end, God knows. During all this the position of France is most anomalous. At the revolution of 1830, and at that of 1848, the principle of non-intervention was laid down as a fundamental rule of the foreign policy of France. She announced herself as the champion of the doctrine that every people has a right to choose its form of government, and model its institutions to suit itself, and yet we now find a French Army encircling Rome, with the avowed object of imposing a government upon the people of that Republic. We find her government in a state of cordial understanding with that of Russia, while the semi-barbarian hordes of the northern despot are pouring into Hungary to interfere with the domestic arrangements of that country, and crush the germ of liberty among her people. Verily, the times are out of joint.

THE CHOLERA.—This fearful epidemic seems to be increasing at a rapid rate in all the Northern cities. In New York last week, the number of cases was 388, of deaths 186. At Philadelphia, during the week ending on Sunday, there were reported 243 cases and 90 deaths. On Monday, there were 65 cases and 25 deaths. At New York, on Monday, the Board of Health reported 108 new cases and 39 deaths, for the twenty four hours ending at noon that day. At Cincinnati, on the same day, there were 134 interments from cholera. St Louis is also suffering dreadfully. It is a subject for congratulation and thankfulness that, so far, at least, not one real case of Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in North Carolina.

EMANCIPATION EXCITEMENT IN KENTUCKY.—It would seem that the fight between Cassius M. Clay and Mr. Turner, is but the commencement of a series of similar scenes of violence, likely to grow out of the excitement upon the emancipation question, which is now represented as having risen to a terrible height. The very nature of the question, by far the most exciting one which can agitate the country, and the terrible energy pertaining to the Kentucky character when roused, afford grounds for the most serious apprehensions.

We find the following, purporting to be a true account of the difficulty between Clay and Turner, going the rounds of the papers We give it for what it is worth:—

"On Saturday came to us the news of the rencounter of Cassius M. Clay and Mr. Turner, of Madison, an adjoining county. The news came here (and such is the newspaper statement,) that Clay was killed instantly, or nearly so. Such is not the fact His adversary died yesterday morning; Clay will probably get well. While Clay was fighting one of the Turners, another one came up and stabbed him. At this instant, Clay's little son, a boy of about 12 years of age, ran up and put his knife its full length into his father's assailant. After Clay had been stabbed, he stood motionless for some moments—the crowd standing around as if they held a lion at bay. At this time young Clay stepped up to his father and handed him a pistol, saying '*Pa, you will die—kill Tom Turner.*' Tom was the one young Clay had stabbed, but the father paid no attention to the importunities of his son—life and soul for a time seemed to have left his 'Clay tenement,' and he sank to the earth; but I rejoice to say there is hope of his recovery. His wife told him, on her first reaching him, that he could 'never die in that way—that he should not think of dying'—Clay is a strong emancipationist, and the Turners' are pro-slavery men—old Mr. Turner, the father of the one killed, is a candidate for the convention. Clay is not a candidate, but takes the liberty of avowing his sentiments."

INUNDATION AT CAIRO, ILLINOIS.—The last reports from the city represent the place as being several feet under water, and the inhabitants floating above it feeling for the chimneys of their dwellings with their great toes. So says the *N. O. Delta.*

☞Gen. Harney has arrived at San Antonio, Texas, under orders to take command of the eighth military department, vacant by the death of Gen. Worth. The cholera had completely disappeared from that post.

"NO FRIENDS TO REWARD."—If Gen. Taylor has no friends to reward, the members of his cabinet are not quite in his predicament, as the following paragraph, taken from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper, an *original* Taylor paper, will serve to show. The italics are ours:—

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1849.

The Postmaster General has appointed the following named gentlemen to the vacancies created by the removals on Saturday, viz:—Messrs. Alexander, of Wisconsin; Duck, of North Carolina; Williams and Walbridge, of New York; Hedrick, of Indiana; Morgan, of Missouri; Hopkins, of Tennessee; Foster, of Massachusetts; Bowen, of Pennsylvania; Boyington, of Connecticut; Washington, of Kentucky; Shed, of Vermont, and Morris. Mr Collamer said that he removed the democratic clerks for political reasons alone, *and that he was obliged to do so to serve his friends.*

To-day there were many expectants on and about the steps of the several Departments, and in some of the rooms *business was for several hours suspended* It was reported that thirty-nine clerks were removed from the Treasury Department this afternoon.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT is progressing quite favorably. It has already attained the height of 32 feet above the ground.

A NEW DISEASE.—It is said that a new form of disease, known as the *Collamer-morbus*, has been making great ravages among the Postmasters this summer. There is but little chance of its abating until all its victims have fallen. A great complaint, is this Collamer.

MR. CLAY GOING TO WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that Henry Clay is expected there about the 10th of the present month.

GREAT BRITAIN annually pays this country not less than fifty millions of dollars for cotton.

LIEUT. MAYNE REID, the officer who lays claim to Gen. Jackson's gold box, has gone out in the steamship Cambria. He has been appointed a Colonel in the Hungarian service.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE POPE.—The Peter Pence money collected at the various Catholic churches in New York, on Sunday last, amounted to five thousand dollars.

☞The following letter has been handed to us by Dr. WILLIAM J. PRICE, of this place, to whom it was written, with a request that we will publish it The letter explains itself.

KENANSVILLE, Duplin Co, June 30, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—I was surprised to learn yesterday, from Dr. MOORE, of a report in your place, that I was disgusted with the proceedings of the Clinton Convention, and was, therefore, exerting myself against Mr. ASHE, the nominee of the Convention, and in favor of Mr. REID. How the report could have gotten out, I cannot divine: it is certainly not true. I did not know, until yesterday, that Mr. REID intended to be a candidate; and I cannot, and will not, give him my support, or influence, if I could exert any.

Respectfully, yours &c.,
O. R. KENAN.

Correspondence of the Journal.

Mr. Fulton:—I have just attended the debate between Mr. Ashe and his opponent, Mr. Reid. It was quite spicy, but not ill-natured. Most of Mr. Reid's argument was taken up in abusing conventions, and the editorial article of the last Journal. Mr Ashe rejoined, upholding the utility of Conventions, and called our attention to the fact, that a little over twelve months since, Mr. Reid not only acted as a delegate to a New Hanover County Convention, but, that after receiving the nomination of the Convention, was understood at the time to have accepted of it, and only resigned by the discontent created in the County, by the action of Mr. Reid, and one or two of his friends in the Convention. Mr. Ashe might have reminded Mr Reid of the fact, that in 1845, he was a candidate before the District Convention, held in April, at Mrs. Barclay's. The procedings of which body you will find in one of your April numbers of 1845,* and that Mr. Dobbin receiving the unanimous nomination, Mr. Reid immediately left the District and removed to Wilmington. This is all correct, notwithstanding that Mr. Reid told the people at Whiteville that he never had his name before but one Convention, and that was in Wilmington, when he was cheated out of the nomination. Mr Ashe then alluded to the article of the Journal, he read it to the people, and said it was all true; and not only said so, but proved that Mr. Reid was brought out by a few whigs of Cumberland, and the immediate and direct effect of Mr. Reid's course, would be a division of the Democratic party.

COLUMBUS.

Whiteville, July 2d, 1849.

*See Journal 25th April, 1845, for an account of the proceedings, and the Raleigh Standard of the 23d of the same month, for a full report of the proceedings of the Convention.—[Journal.

A RECOMMENDATION.

At a season when the providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people whose reliance has ever been in His protection should humble themselves before His throne, and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of the Divine Mercy.

It is therefore earnestly recommended that the *first Friday in August* be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain as far as practicable from secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to acknowledge the Infinite Goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty in His own good time to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1849.

The Canvass.—We learn that Mr. Lane addressed the people of Washington county several times during the past week, and that he passed through Washington on his way to Pitt on Thursday last. He was in fine spirits, and had had generally good health. He is moving about as rapidly as possible, and will doubtless be able to visit the greater portion of this district before the election. We understand he and his competitor will address the people at Kingston on the 3d, at Granville on the 4th, and at Snowbill on the 7th. Mr. Lane is making a good impression, and Messrs Stanly & Co find their cause of Whigery a falling one.—*Newbern Rep.*

U. S. Treasurer's Report.—The treasurer's statement shows that the sum at his credit in the various depositories, up to the 25th ult., was $4,800,996 38. Of this sum there is in the depository at New York $1,331,232 65; in the depository at Baltimore $91 70; in the Philadelphia mint $621,115.

From the Washington Union

"THE DIRECT ISSUE."

We are happy to discover that the Ohio Statesman approves the answer which we recently gave to the Philadelphia North American. In that answer, we disavowed the resolutions of the Vermont convention as being "the charts of the democratic party of the Union" We repeated the position which we had so clearly expressed in our introductory of the 1st inst. We declared that "it is the ground of NON INTERVENTION. But while we assume this as the platform upon that subject of the great national democratic party, we cannot prevent, nor is it our province to interfere or meddle with, the local opinions and sentiments of the people."

We retorted upon the Philadelphia American the queries which it had propounded, as we had the right to do, in all fair argument. We put the question directly to him:

"We now, in turn, ask the American if it is in favor of the doctrines set forth in the Vermont resolutions? Are they the chart of the whig party? Is the American and the whig party in favor of the Wilmot Proviso and the abolition of slavery in this District? Will General Taylor veto bills containing either or both of those provisions? Or is the American and the whig party in favor of the non-intervention by Congress with slavery? We expect distinct and categorical answers to each of these questions."

The Philadelphia American affected to answer these queries, and did not hesitate to adopt the Wilmot Proviso. But it returns to the subject on Monday last, speaks with contempt of "the two faces of the democracy," charges upon them a system of delusion and management of the democrats of the North and the South, for the purpose of securing popular votes in each section of the country, contrasts together the resolutions of Vermont and Alabama upon the question of slavery, and inveighs in the bitterest terms upon the creation of its own imagination.

Is the North American so shameless in its course as to charge the democracy with a new-fangled invention, which has been practised with some success by its own party for several years? Does it not know, that whilst the southern whigs have professed to scout abolitionism, they have been most anxious to avail themselves of every combination which the northern whigs have solicited with the abolitionists? Why, then, seek to palm off this device upon the democratic party, when it has been the familiar policy of its own factions? Has it forgotten the appeals which Mr. Webster made in 1844 to his abolition friends of the middle party? Let us recall to its recollection a more modern declaration, the more ingenuous one of the New York Tribune, when thrown into contrast with its own hypocritical cant. In speaking of this very Vermont convention, and the charges which it had brought down upon the democrats from the illiberal sophists of its own party, what says the Tribune?

"We do not wish to deny to the new conglomeration any merit to which it may fairly lay claim. The doctrine set forth in its late Siamese convention with regard to slavery, the right to prohibit it in the territories, and the wrong of congressional intermeddling with it in the slave States, are sound and pertinent; BUT ARE THEY ANY OTHER THAN THE DOCTRINES WHICH THE WHIGS OF THE FREE STATES LONG SINCE PROPOUNDED, AND HAVE CONSISTENTLY MAINTAINED? Has the coalition done anything more than renounce the locofoco errors on the one side, and the abolition on the other, AND PLANT THEMSELVES SUBSTANTIALLY ON WHIG GROUND? That, certainly, is very well; but is it any reason for giving them control of the State?"

With another example from one of the most distinguished authorities in the whig church, we dismiss the subject. Mr. Webster expresses himself, in a speech which he delivered at Abington, on the 9th of October, 1848, in the following terms:

"Gentlemen, it is well known that there is *nothing in this Buffalo platform which*, in general, *does not meet the approbation, of all the whigs in the middle and northern States* Suppose, now, that all of us who are whigs should go and join the free-soil party; what would be the result? Why, so far, nothing could happen *but that the whig party had changed its name.* That would be all. Instead of being the whig party, it would be the free soil party. We should be all there, *exactly upon the same principles upon which we have already stood.*"

Such, in fact, is the insidious policy to which the whigs have uniformly descended. It has been their constant practice to seek a coalition with "birds of every feather," whether they were anti-masons, nativists, or abolitionists, or whatever be their character or complexion They invite all classes and cliques into their nets: so that the recruits may give them strength enough to obtain power, and allies to secure votes and office. So completely have they carried out this maxim of tactics, that one of the frankest of their set rebuked them in 1844 for their transgressions, and reminded them, in the severest tone, that "*honisty is the best policy.*"

From the Baltimore Republican & Argus.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF JAS. K. POLK.

As a bright sun descending beyond the soft wave.
Whose lingering beams mark its pathway of light,
So sank he to rest in a Patriot's grave,
His good deeds remaining effulgent and bright.

Like a pillar he stood in the sunlight of Time,
While Fame's brightest laurels encircled his brow—
The Chief of a Nation, whose fair, sunny clime,
Is darkened by shadows that hang o'er it now.

His voice, which once thrilled ev'ry heart with delight.
Is hushed in the silence and shades of the tomb,
But like the Cerus that blooms in the night,
His virtues, so brilliant, shine out through the gloom.

Oh! calm be the rest of the statesman, whose praise
On history's page with a lustre will shine,
That borrows its brightness from glory's pure rays,
And gilds a great name in American's shrine!

June 19th. F. McN.

ST. LOUIS, July 2

Highly Important from the Plains—Battle between the Santa Fe Guards and the Apache Indians—Twenty Indians Killed.

Dates from Santa Fe to the 4th of June have been received here.

On the 31st of May the Santa Fe Guards, under the command of Captain Chapman, encountered, within 40 miles of Avagua, a body of Apache Indians, numbering about 300. A desperate fight ensued. The chief and twenty of his tribe were killed. Captain Chapman lost three men. Lieut Kendricks killed the Apache chief. The enemy was completely routed.

The Apaches are very troublesome throughout the whole route in this section of the country.

The Mexicans recently destroyed a party of ten Americans, and a band of robbers, white men, under the command of the notorious Dr. Lemon.

The California emigrants, by way of Fort Smith, complain of the bad route.

Large Contract.—Mr Norfolk is engaged in executing a contract with the Government for furnishing a steam engine of eighty horses' power, and machinery to match, for the manufacture of cordage of the largest size, at the United States navy yard, at Memphis, in Tennessee—500 miles above New Orleans, and from 900 to 1,000 miles from salt water!—The amount of the contract is about a hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Norfolk has over ninety hands employed upon the machinery.

California Civilization.—The common article of dress in California is a coffee sack, with holes cut for the head and arms of the wearer. Another evidence of Anglo-Saxon ingenuity and energy.

THE LAMENTED POLK.

The Funeral of the ex-President took place at Nashville, on Saturday, the 15th of June, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Nashville Union, of the 18th, speaks in the following touching and eloquent terms of the interment of the illustrious deceased:

In acordance with the request of the Mayor and Aldermen, all the ordinary avocations were suspended, stores and other places of business closed, and several houses draped in black on the day indicated. At the special request of the deceased, he was consigned to the tomb by Masonic honors. After the fraternity had gone through with the customary ceremonies—both affecting and impressive—at his residence, the body was conveyed to the Methodist Church, and a funeral sermon delivered by the Rev. J. B. McFerrin. The speaker, in that portion of his remarks personal to the deceased, gave a brief sketch of his life and public career, passed a high and deserved eulogium on his moral character and unblemished integrity, and detailed, in a forcible and impressive manner, the particulars of his last illness and death. Early in his sickness Mr. Polk had connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church—a church for which, as his friends and acquaintances all know, he has always felt a preference.—The funeral services performed, the body was conveyed to the grave yard, accompanied by the masons, the city authorities, and a long train of mourning citizens, and deposited in the tomb with masonic forms, after a brief but beautiful and appropriate address by Wilkins Tannehill, P. G. M., presiding officer of the fraternity. A benediction by the minister closed the ceremonies, and our distinguished fellow-citizen was left to his last and long repose.

To the State of Tennessee, the history of Jas. K. Polk is familiar. Early in life, he commenced his career as a public man, and for nearly thirty years he has been prominently before the public eye. Beginning at the foot of the ladder, without any other aid than his untiring energy, patient industry, and superior talents, he climbed step by step, until he reached the summit; and then, after having filled every grade with distinguished honor and ability, as if his work was done, sunk to rest, alas! not full of years, but full of honors. Mr. Polk was born on the 7th November, 1895, and, of course, had not quite completed his fifty-fourth year at the time of his death But in this brief period of little over half a century, what mighty events have been compressed! When born, the throes of infantine Democracy were convulsing the thrones of the old world, and promising an early and vigorous manhood. At his death, the young giant is again aroused, let us hope stronger and healthier than of yore. In his own country, he has seen the young republic measure swords on equal terms, with the greatest of nations, and crush a more ignoble foe, almost without an effort. He has seen the population which had just begun to ascend the eastern side of the Alleghanies, spread over the mighty valley, rise that loftier range whose summits are lost in perpetual snow, and descend its western slope to the surf-line of the greatest of oceans. He has seen our territory more than doubled, and our boundaries definitely settled. And of the most important of these events during the last quarter of the century, he was a part. Whatever may be our opinions of the policy of his acts, in his different public capacities, we concede their importance and admit the ability with which they were conceived, and the energy with which they were consummated If success, as seems universally allowed, be the test of capacity, and the "true touchstone of desert"—then was he eminently deserving. He sleeps with the great and good who have gone before him.—May the earth lie lightly over his remains.

"Dii majorum umbris tenuem et sine pondere terram,
Spirantesque crocus, et in urna perpetuum ver."

Caleb S. Woodhull, the whig mayor of N. York, says of Mr. Polk, in his proclamation on the death of the ex-President: "In every position, whether as governor of his native State, as Speaker of the House of National Representatives, or as Chief Magistrate of the American people, he has displayed abilities of no common order; and by the force of his talents, the purity of his life, and the sincerity of his patriotism, has commanded the highest esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens The events in which he has borne a prominent part, will form one of the most brilliant chapters in the annals of our country, and will transmit his name to posterity as one of the most illustrious of our Presidents."

To the Editors and Publishers of the United States—M. Vattemare wishes to place in the "American Library," which is now being formed in the City Hall, at Paris,

A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS,
Presented to the City of Paris,
By the Journalists of the United States,
July 4th, 1849.

He will thank all editors and publishers to send to the Boston Daily Bee, (the editor of which has undertaken to form the collection.) a copy of their paper published on the Fourth of July, 1819, with a copy of each semi-weekly which they may issue during the first week in July. Papers published in other American nations, and old or rare newspapers, will also be thankfully received. Acknowledgements will be made through the Bee of all donations received.

Editors will please copy the above notice, and bear it in mind on Independence Day.

Piratical attack upon a vessel bound for California, off the coast of Brazil.

BOSTON, June 30, 1849.—The Eastport (Me.) Sentinel says that a letter has been received from a passenger on board the schooner Eudora, of Bangor, bound for California, stating that on the evening of the 4th of April, while off Cape San Augustine, (coast of Brazil,) weather being calm, a gang of [supposed] pirates, in open boats, attempted to board the Eudora; but the foremost boat, as she neared the schooner, received the contents of twenty muskets, which induced the other boats to haul off as fast as possible. The boat fired upon was capsized, and the crew drowned.—The Eudora went on her way without further molestation.

James Buchanan has presented to the councils of Lancaster, Pa, in trust, the sum of $4,000 par bonds, to remain as a perpetual fund, the interest whereof is to be annually expended in the purchase of fuel for the use of poor and indigent females, during inclement winter seasons. The interest of this sum has been applied to this object during the last and previous winters.

Mississippi.—Jacob Thompson, democrat, has been nominated for re-election to Congress in the 1st district.

The State convention met on the 18th ult., and nominated Gen. John A. Quitman for Governor, 26 counties having expressed a preference for him.

Russia and the Circassians.—Accounts from Constantinople to the 25th of May, published in the London Herald, state that intelligence had reached that city of the Circassians having successfully attacked the Russian army in the pass of Kamich, while on its march to proceed to the Danubian principalities, and put those troops to the rout, after having killed 3,500 men. The Russians afterwards rallied and re attempted to accomplish the object of their journey, but were again repulsed, with a further loss of 200 men. The Russian General, Nestoroff, then abandoned his mission, and withdrew to Tiflis, with the remainder of his army. The Circassians had, on the 17th of April, made an attack on the Russian garrison of Socha, when the latter became panic stricken, and many of them fled, but those who were captured were slaughtered by the sword. In these engagements the Circassians took 160 guns, together with large quantities of arms and ammunition.

On Dit at Washington that Senator Benton's youngest daughter will soon be espoused to Signor Sanchez, a young Mexican

From the Pennsylvanian.

To Taylor Democrats.—Mr Lippard hands us the following letter, elicited by his recent able and withering *expose* of the present administration. Thousands who were misled by the no-party professions of Gen. Taylor, now see how utterly selfish he is. The letter of Mr. Lippard has been very generally published, and justly praised by the Republican press.

KNOXVILLE, Crawford Co., Ga, June 2, 1849.

SIR: In my last *Union*, I noticed a letter from you, addressed to President Taylor, which breathes naught but a spirit of unalloyed patriotism. Like you, I, as well as thousands of the democrats of Georgia, were induced to give the "Hero of Buena Vista" my support, by the syren song of "noparty." I have a letter in my hands from General Taylor, which utterly repudiates the entire political creed of the whig party proper. And upon the strength of the declarations therein contained, I not only voted for him, but advocated his election publicly in nearly every country in the State. And now, how deep and poignant must be my regret, when I see him shrinking from the lofty import of his pledges, and suffering himself to be made the mere *tool* of a bevy of *wornout* political *hacks*. Do you not think he richly merits a castigation from the democrats who supported him. Answer this, and believe me to be truly your co-laborer.

Very respectfully, &c.,
J. C. C. BLACKBURN, M. D.
GEORGE LIPPARD, Esq.

AN INCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.

A few days ago, as the packet ship Hottinguer, Capt. Bursley, came up to the wharf at the foot of Fulton street in New York, with an immense cargo of passengers, 'all well,' two very *smart* officers of the New York Police went aboard to pay certain international respects to certain unfortunate criminals (in the eye of the law) from the other side.—They searched, and searched, and looked and looked, at every 'greek' who presented himself, till one noble looking fellow, of stalwart frame and well-fashioned limb passed in review.

'Hallo!' said the New York officer,—'your name, sir, if you please.'

'Welsh,' said the interrogated.

'No,' said the officer, 'that's an assumed title.'

''Tis true it is assumed,' said a very pretty woman, coming up and appearing much agitated; 'but not (with great emphasis) for any disgraceful or dishonorable crime.'

The gentleman was transfixed; he could not move an inch.

'What is your real name?' said the officer.

'Walker,' was the response. 'I was engaged in the unfortunate troubles in Ireland, and put in the 'Hue and Cry.' I thought I was free when I landed on the soil of America; if I am not, I yield myself your prisoner.'

'And you thought quite right,' said the officer; 'it is a very different person from you, sir, of whom we are in search. Here's my hand for you and a hearty welcome, and if you or the lady there want any money, here is my purse, and if you come along with me you shall have as much as you require.'

Mrs. Walker and her daughter (a beautiful girl of 17,) wept tears of joyful thankfulness, and they all cried out together they were not disappointed in their expectations of the 'glorious Land of Liberty.' Captain Bursley told the story in a very few words. He said that a lady came on board his vessel with four or five children who wanted passage from Liverpool to New York. He took them into the cabin and became very much interested in them. In three or four days after the vessel had been at sea, a passenger in a peasant's dress presented himself on the quarter-deck and asked for Mrs. Walker.

'What do you want with her, friend?'

'She will tell you, Captain dear, when she sees me,' said the steerage, with a leer in his eye.

Mrs. W. was invited on deck, and the moment she saw the 'Tipperary boy,' in his frieze jacket, she ran and threw herself in his arms.

'Devilish queer,' said the captain.

'Very quare intirely, Captain,' said Walker. 'Julia here is nothing short of my wife. I escaped Johnny Bull's hemp, thank God; and if you've no objection, I'll spend the remainder of the voyage with you as a cabin passenger.'

Captain Bursley looked at the frieze coat. Mrs. Walker spoke eloquently of better clothing, through her beautiful eyes, and the *ci-devant* peasant was regularly installed as a cabin passenger. The Captain of the Hottingue says that a gayer fellow or more perfect gentleman never navigated the Atlantic with him than the Irish outlaw and felon chief. Walker and family 'went West' two days after they landed in New York.

Too Much for the General.—The Mobile Tribune tells the following story of Jemmy Maher, who has so long been the gardener at the presidential mansion, Washington:—

Gen. Jackson had heard rumors that Jemmy was accustomed to get drunk and be uncivil to the visitors at the White House; so one bright morning he summoned him into his presence to receive his dismissal.

"Jemmy," said the General, "I hear bad stories about you. It is said that you are constantly drunk and uncivil to the visitors."

Jemmy was puzzled for a reply; at last he said:

"General, bedad, I hear much worse stories about you, but do you think I believe them? No, by the powers, I know they are lies."

A Peep at Fashionable Life.—A couple of lawyers who do not circulate amongst the "upper ten," desirous of penetrating into the secrets of fashionable life, adopted the singular experiment of mounting upon one another's shoulders and peeping into windows. Several ladies in a fashionable mansion on Fourth street the other night, were assembled in their parlor around a work-table, chatting and conversing gaily, when a man tumbled heels over head into their midst. One of the two lawyers mentioned above, had mounted upon the other's shoulders in a kind of craw-fish fashion, and was luxuriating in the loveliness of the fair ones there assembled, when the other, through freak or whim, gave a sudden lurch, and sent his colleague headlong into the room. The master of the house, alarmed at the cries of the ladies, came into the room and ejected the gentleman as suddenly as he had entered. So much for a glimpse of fashionable life.

Cincinnati Nonpareil.

War of Annexation.—Battle first.—The Independent, a weekly paper published at Quebec, contains the following warlike statement:

"On Friday last, at the ordinary session of the City Council, one of the members proposed a motion of the nature of which we are ignorant, but which another member objected to, remarking at the same time that in three months we would be Americans. Hereupon, the member who brought forward the motion, crossed the hall, and administered a tremendous blow to his opponent, which prostrated him on the floor.

"The war spirit then communicated to others, and the combat threatened to become general, when the mayor called in the police, who put an end to the quarrel and ejected the audience."

Gen. Worth's Remains.—The Board of Assistant Aldermen, in New York, on Thursday, passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Gen. Worth, and appointed a committee to have his remains brought for interment to his native State.

Horrible Death.—The following verdict was given by an eastern coroner:

"We believe firmly that the deceased came to his death by falling from the top of the mainmast on the bulwarks—fell overboard and drowned—washed ashore and froze to death—and then carried to the watch house and eaten by rats."

An Anti-War Whig Denounced.—Mr. McGaughey, who was rejected by the Senate as Governor of Minesota, has been nominated by the whigs of his district, in Indiana, for Congress. C. C. Nave, another whig, takes ground against him, and among other reasons for his opposition, gives the following:—

"Is it possible that Mr. McGaughey, claiming to be an American citizen, *Hoosier born*, can be so stupid as to suppose that an American at heart could come to any other conclusion than this, that the author of such sentiments as his own, is anything else than an enemy to the United States and the friend of the republic of Mexico, anxiously desiring the success of the latter over the former?—Mr. McGaughey, whilst Gen. Taylor, with his little Spartan band was fighting the battle at Buena Vista, not only recorded his vote against giving supplies to the army, but was, by his speeches, encouraging the Mexicans to acts of bloodshed, and the extermination of the American soldier from Mexico—rejoicing over the massacred of his own country. If that is whiggery, then I am no whig."

What I have Noticed.—I have noticed that all men speak well of all men's virtues when they are dead; and that tombstones are marked with epitaphs of "good and virtuous." Is there any particular cemetery where the bad men are buried!

I have noticed that the prayer of every selfish man is "forgive us our debts," but makes every body pay who owes him, to the uttermost farthing.

I have noticed that Death is a merciless judge, thought not impartial. Every man owes a debt—Death summons the debtor, and he lays down his dust in the currency of mortality.

I have noticed that he who thinks every man a rouge is very certain to see one when he shaves himself, and he ought, in mercy to his neighbors, surrender the rascal to his justice.

I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the wise man's jewel, the rich man's trouble, the poor man's desire, the covetous man's ambition, and the idol of all.

I have noticed that whatever is, is right, with few exceptions—the left eye, the leg, and the left side of a plum pudding.

I have noticed that merit is always measured in the world by its success.

I have noticed that in order to be a reasonable creature, it is necessary at times to be downright mad.

I have noticed that as we are always wishing instead of working for fortunes, we are disappointed, and call Dame Fortune "blind," but it is the very best evidence that the old lady has most capital eye-sight, and is no "granny" with spectacles.

I have noticed that purses will hold pennies as well as pounds.

I have noticed that tombstones say "Here he lies,"—which no doubt is often the truth; and if men could see the epitaphs their friends sometimes write, they would surely believe they had got into the wrong grave.

☞ The London Times pays the following tribute to the Erie Canal:

"It is still more inglorious to be beaten, and to find that a narrow canal, with nearly a hundred locks, and with banks so fragile as to allow no greater speed than three miles an hour, after all is a silver stream of wealth far more useful and productive than one of the noblest rivers in the world. The food which flows to the crowded capital and to the famished hordes of Ireland through Buffalo and Albany, and the tedious locks between, and which is thrice transhipped before it reaches the Atlantic, very far exceeds the quantity we receive through the Ontario, the St Lawrence, and the gigantic ship canals, the Rideau and the Welland, with which we surmounted the natural difficulties of the navigation. The vulgar American canal has beaten the British river, through the instrumentality of our own demands. England herself gives the virtual preference to the canal by using it more than its showy rival."

Cost of our Neutrality.—The New York Sun, while noticing the activity in the shipyards of that city, gives the following:

"Complaints are made by ship-builders that our Government has not fostered their business as it should have done. In consequence of the delays, from this cause, in fitting out the steamer United States after she was sold to the Prussians—that Government is now having four war steamers built in England. If built here they would have caused the expenditure of over $1,000,000 for labor."

Very Affecting.—A sentimental youth, having seen a young damsel shedding tears over something in her lap, took the first opportunity to be introduced to her; and made no doubt that she was a congenial spirit.

"What work was it that affected you so much the other morning? I saw you shed a great many tears. Was it Bulwer's last?"

"I don't know what Bulwer's last is," returned she, "but I assure you I was engaged at something which always almost kills me. I was peeling onions."

Popularity Defined.—"Was Mr. Brown a popular man when he lived in your town?" inquired a busy-body of his friend.

"I should think he was," replied the gentleman, "as many persons endeavored to prevent his leaving—and several of them, *including the sheriff, the deputy and several constables*, followed him for some distance."

Missouri.—Mr. Atchinson, of the U. S. Senate, from Missouri, and Mr. Hall, of the House of Representatives, who signed the Southern Address, have taken the stump against Mr. Benton.

Restraint on Marriage.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have reversed the recent decision of Judge Lewis, in the case of the widow of Wm. Geigley, of Lancaster, and have decided that a testator can prescribe credentials to his widow in reference to marriage, in devising real estate to her.

High Riding.—A riding school has been established in the fourth story of the Assembly Rooms, Philadelphia. Rather elevated.

A Fool and his Money soon Parted.—The Evening Post recently published a letter from an Irishman in California, who enlisted in Col. Stevenson's regiment in a fit of drunkenness. It was written to his wife in New York in the most affectionate terms, stating how well he was doing, and his prospect of soon meeting his family with a competence to make them happy. Only two days after its receipt, he presented himself to his wife having accumulated $8 or $10,000 in gold dust, which he considered enough. His prosperity proved too much for him, and on his arrival in the city he hired a carriage to take him home, spending some $40 in drink, &c., before he reached it. On reaching home, his trunk, containing $7000, was missing. About $1200 were subsequently found on his person and sent to the mint, but the trunk and its contents are probably gone forever, and the luckless owner has returned to his former intemperance.

"How," said a judge in Missouri, to a witness on the stand, "how do you know the plaintiff was intoxicated on the evening referred to?"

"Because I saw him a few minutes after the muss trying to pull off his trowses with a boot jack."

Verdict for the defendant. Blackstone—page 37, vs. Gin and Sugar.

A colored woman by the name of Ellody, who belongs to an estate entrusted to the management of Hugh Nelson, Esq, of Petersburg, Va, voluntarily returned to Richmond last week, in a vessel from Boston. She left the family of Mr. Rust while visiting in Boston in September last—but the Richmond Times says she prefers servitude in Virginia to liberty in Boston.

Dreadful Stage Accident.—As the Louisville stage was going out on yesterday morning, at about sunrise, loaded with thirteen passengers and a heavy lot of baggage, the brake broke in descending the hill at the entrance of the bridge, throwing the driver, Mr. Jeffries, heavily on the ground, and of course leaving the horses free of all control. They immediately dashed into the bridge at headlong speed, and when a little more than half way through, they struck some of the wood work with frightful force, throwing the stage over and pitching the passengers who were on top, amongst the timbers, the trunks falling upon them, and the coach getting broken to atoms. Professor Sherman of the Columbia Institute had his skull fractured and his face terribly crushed, which, with other fatal injuries, caused his death shortly after. Mr. Pleasant Smith, a citizen of Nashville, was so badly injured as to make it doubtful whether he can survive, and a German, named Goldstin, a merchant from Pulaski, as we learn, had his leg fractured in two places, which, with other hurts, renders his recovery doubtful. Several ladies were inside, who, fortunately were unhurt. The upsetting of the coach freed the fore-wheels, and the horses attached continued their mad career, until they became entangled a short distance from the bridge, and were stopped. We understand that most of them were ruined, one of them having fallen and been dragged some distance. No blame can be attached to Mr. Jeffries, who is known as a careful and skilful driver, but the tragic occurrence must be put down as one of those unfortunate accidents that seem unavoidable. The coach did not go directly down the hill from the Square, but to avoid the steepness of the hill, went down the alley in the rear of the Inn, and along Water street, and was, (as Mr. Garrett at the bridge informs us.) at the time the lever broke, turning from Water st. at a slow walk, and had just about reached the entrance of the bridge. We should have mentioned in the proper place, that the driver was severely bruised, and had a most narrow escape, the wheels of the coach having run over a portion of his clothing.

P. S.—We learn that the lady of Mr. Sherman was in the stage at the time of the frightful accident, which has bereaved her of a husband, under such melancholy circumstances, and we are told that the effect of his death upon her was absolutely stupefying, she being apparently unable for some time, to realize the fearful fact, that he was dead. Her case calls for the strongest sympathy.

Nashville Banner, June 27.

PETER GRIP AND THE GRAVE-DIGGER,

OR, THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.

There lives in a city down South, an old bachelor by the name of Peter Grip, who has amassed a large fortune, by loaning money at five per cent. per month. A short time since he was afflicted with a severe attack of pneumonia. His doctors had given up all hopes of his recovery, and communicated the fact to him. He immediately despatched a messenger for the grave-digger; that worthy functionary attended, and the following dialogue ensued between him and Mr. Grip:

'Are you the grave-digger?'

'Yes, sir.'

'What do you charge for burying a man?'

'Ten dollars, sir.'

'Ten dollars! will you give me a bill of your charges?'

'It is easily made out; I charge five dollars for digging the grave and covering it, and five dollars for the hearse.'

'Five dollars for hauling a man from here to the grave-yard! Why, I never heard of such a charge! I can get a hogshead of molasses hauled up from the wharf for twenty-five cents, and that will weigh ten times as much as a man! Can't you take less?'

'No. the city council allows me to charge that much, and I think it little enough.'

'The people of this town are a little too smart, anyhow In Dauphin county, in North Carolina, where I came from, they never tho't of charging a man to bury him. I suppose I can't employ a dray to haul me out.'

'I guess not; for if you did, the drayman would be subject to a fine of ten dollars.'

'Well, old fellow, can't you fall a little?—times are hard.'

'No, not one copper, for I guess when the old fellow sends for you, you will have to pay it, as I have no competition.'

'I can't afford it, and I ain't a going to neither, so you may travel, old Skinflint.'

After the grave-digger left, Mr. Grip soliloquised—'I don't care what the doctors say—if I'm to be shaved in that way, I'll not die at all!' And sure enough, he is again to be seen sitting at the door, looking for some poor unfortunate man with a constable after him.

Spirit of the Times.

Advice of a dying Hero.—Marshal Bugeaud died of cholera, at Paris, on the 10th ult.—The President of France a few weeks since, wished to make him the first minister of France. His last advice to Louis Napoleon is said to have been—"get out of this Italian business as fast as you can, and make war on Austria." The Marshal began his military career as a simple soldier. He received his promotion as corporal on the field of Austerlitz. He was born at Limoges on the 15th of October, 1784.

Party Jokes.—The Democratic party was never in better health and condition than at present.—*Washington Union.*

May be so; exercise on foot is said to be beneficial to health, and we perceive that some of the prominent men of the party are *walking every day*.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Trenton whig paper says that "all the blustering of the Locofocos about removals from office will not disturb *a hair on Taylor's head*." To this the Newark Eagle wittily rejoins:—

"They don't *desire* to do it; that's his *barber's* business. All they ask of him is to desist from disturbing *the heads and hair of other people.*

Taking him at his Word.—General Taylor told the people he would be a "no party President," and they believed and elected him. Since, however, he has violated that and similar pledges, and suffered himself to become the mere tool of Clayton, Ewing, Collamer & Co., the people have determined that if he will not voluntarily keep his pledges, they will make him—hence at every congressional election held since the 4th of March, they have proclaimed that he shall not have a "no party" in Congress—and thus he becomes a "no party" President in spite of himself. This is taking him at his word, and the judgment of every right thinking man is—served him right.

Erie (Pa.) Observer.

Remarkable Longevity.—Roger Fletcher, a colored man, who died a few months ago in Dorchester county, Md., was probably the oldest person in the county. The Cambridge Democrat says:

He had living at the time of his death 8 children, 66 grand children, 119 great grand children, and 8 great, great, grand children; his whole posterity at the time of his death being 201 souls. His oldest daughter Amy, has living 13 children, 56 grand children, and 8 great grand children.

Democrats in office not subject to Gen. Taylor.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger predicts that in one year there will not be a Democratic office-holder in the United States. The Ledger is neutral, and its correspondent is doubtless impartial. But he commits an oversight. There will be some 115 Democratic office-holders in the House of Representatives, and 30 odd in the Senate appointed by the people. These will be enough to counterbalance the 16 or 17,000 Whigs appointed by the President They go into office, unlike him, without any pledges to bind themselves to no-party schemes, and unlike him they will be faithful to their position on that point.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

Arrival of Father Mathew.—The ship Ashburton, with Father Mathew on board, arrived off Sandy Hook on Friday evening last, 29th ult. She reached the quarantine, Staten Island, at sundown, when the Apostle of Temperance went ashore with the doctor who came from the island to examine the passengers. He was accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. O'Mera, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the people on shore.—There was not a single case of any malignant sickness on board, nor any death, and the vessel was allowed to proceed to the city. The N. Y. Herald says:—

Father Mathew enjoyed excellent health all the way, and his spirits were remarkably good. He was only sea-sick for the first day or two. He looks right well, though, when going on shore, he appeared a little nervous and excited.

He offered mass and addressed the people every Sunday during the voyage; and on the Sunday before last, addressed the passengers on the subject of temperance, when he administered the pledge to 150. He conciliated the affection and good will of all on board—even of those who did not adopt the teetotal principle

As we said in a former number, the Apostle of Temperance will continue at Staten Island till the committees of the Common Council and of the Sons of Temperance are prepared to receive him, and the freedom of the city is conferred on him. Dr. Whiting proceeded last evening, in the 7 o'clock steamer, to Staten Island, accompanied by Mr Cornelius Mahoney, to await his arrival, and convey him to the house of Mr Nesmith, where he will remain at least till Monday. The two committees already alluded to, will proceed for him to Staten Island, and he will, accompanied by them, land at Castle Garden, where he will be welcomed by the Mayor, on behalf of the citizens of New York.

The Sons of Temperance have made arrangements to meet him on the Battery, and to form a procession to the city hall; after seeing which, the Apostle of Temperance, escorted by the two committees, will proceed to his quarters at the Irving House.

The Friends of the Country Punished—Its Enemies Rewarded.—In giving a long list of removals and appointments, the Ohio Statesman, with great propriety and point, remarks:

"Those removed were guilty of the crime of being friends to the country during the late war, while the great mass of those appointed were Mexican whigs, and wished success to the enemy in the very war in which General Taylor gained the fame that made him President. Of course the democrats in office were the friends of Gen. Taylor when most he needed friends, and hence he could turn them out; and those appointed being enemies, he could reward. Judging the man by his actions, he punishes friends to reward enemies; and although pledged against proscription, he chooses to forfeit his word rather than allow friends to the country to remain in office."

The course which Gen Taylor is now pursuing, at the instigation of those allies of Mexico by whom he is surrounded, and to whose power he has thrown himself, would blast the laurels even upon the brow of Napoleon. Unfortunate for his fame will it be that he ever consented to a coalition so revolting—a coalition, the parties to which are a General who nobly fought for his country, and the party who voted against supplies, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, invoking the latter to greet this General and his brave soldiers "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." It is this monstrous and unnatural conjunction which shocks and astounds the people, and which will do more to prostrate this administration even than all its political faults and blunders.

Washington Union.

Railroads in New Hampshire.—The Granite State is working boldly in the construction of railroads. No less than 22 lines, of the aggregate length of 834 miles, are in progress; and as the expense of construction and equipment is estimated at $30,000 a mile the total cost will be $25,000,000; a pretty good round sum for the citizens of New Hampshire to pay.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorized to announce Gen. L. H. MARSTELLER, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New-Hanover county.

July 6th, 1849—[43-te

Chronicle and Gazette will copy.

☞ We are requested to announce OWEN ALDERMAN, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Law of New-Hanover county.

July 6th, 1849—[43-te

Chronicle and Gazette will copy.

To the Voters of New-Hanover County:

Fellow-citizens.—In August next, it will devolve upon you to elect some individual to perform the duties of Superior Court Clerk of this county. From the urgent solicitations of many individuals, I have been induced to offer as a candidate for that office. Its duties have hitherto been performed by the *deputy* of the one whom you have elected. If you should elect me, I pledge to attend to it *myself*, and use my best efforts to discharge its various duties satisfactorily to the public.

S. R. BUNTING.

Long Creek, July 2nd, 1849—[43-te

MOORE'S CREEK, July 2nd, 1849.

MR. FULTON—Sir—You will please announce me in your paper as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk at the ensuing election, and that I will meet my fellow-citizens at the different precincts, before the election.

JAMES F. SIMPSON.

July 6th, 1849—[43-te

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th June, 1849.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

[43-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

Arnott J
Ames D C
Bruce J T 2
Bidges, A S 2
Burton Wm 2
Burton Thos
Brown John
Brown H W
Boyet B
Boon B T
Barnes Henry
Bagly R
Bobbitt A E
Bradford W E
Bonham Robert
Buford W
Barbes John
Bryan M 2
Bryan Mary Ann 2
Bell Phebe A
Bazesmon
Bounes S
Brocket mrs A M
Badly Elizabeth
Chambers w H 2
Chadwick E 2
Crane Benj 2
Collins L
Coombs J
Collum A
Canby J
Champ T C
Clark Henry
Cardwell A S
Carell N
Cottrell W L
Capps T J
Conner H
Cannova Chas
Cookman Maria M
Doyle W
Dove O
Donaldson mr
Dixon Almond
Eason R R D
Evans Susan
Floyd T B 2
French W H 2
Fitch Geo
Fleming D A
Foster Lucy A
Fail Marinda
Fox Catharine
Green Henry
Garason Martha
Grey capt H
Grimme Chas
Gandy S C
Gillpatrick capt C
Green Lubecca
Harriss N
Hall Oliver
Hill J G
Hines L
Hawer
Howell Rev P
Hartshorn Harriet
Hall Eliza [C
Jones O 2
Jones W M
Johnson A
Kirkham W
Kicke John
Kellog w
Lindsay James 2
Lessman A
Lewis F C
Lewis M
Leland A
Lanier Margaret
Leech Catharine
Lawrence Mariah
Larkins Eliza
Manning J 2
Miller K 2
More J P
Mathews R
Murray O W
Morgan J T
Martin E J
Moslander S L
More Mary J
McIlhenny T C
McGath Robert
McDonald J C
McKinzie C
McLean A
McInnes W
McArn Hugh
Nixon Delilah
Nelson D
Northam J B
Outen S
Ogier T H
Powers John 2
Price John R
Poince J
Pender L C
Pierson H W
Porter E
Potter R A
Pickett mrs E J
Rice E L
Ralston S
Robins T
Robins mr
Robinson Geo
Rone U
Rollins H
Routh W R
Roberts S w
Risen Elizabeth
Russell Eliza
Skipper D
Skipper A
Stocks S
Sandford J
Strode C P
Shelly John
Sidebottom John
Sidbury R M
Strouse wm
Sheppard A
Stevenson G G
Sturges W H
Sweeny Mariah F
St. George Nancy
Smith S B
Smith Thos
Smith Josiah
Tyler Andrew
Terry C
Toppen Susan
Thomas Gilly
Tracy Lucy P
Vernon E M
Vaughan A P
Vaden P F
Walter Thos
Wines wm
Wood G W
Warren N G
Williams R
White B
Ware Wm 2
Walcott M E 2
Walker Wm 2
Watt T A S
Walker Sarah w
Wells Julia E
Warren Jane S

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday 28th ult., by the Rev C Shaw, James P Moore, Esq. to Miss Mary E Murphy, daughter of Mr Cornelius Murphy, all of this county.

In Beaufort county, near Washington, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev Mr White, Col. John Hargrove, of Granville county, to Miss Mary W., daughter of Allen Grist, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the 5th inst., of consumption, Mr. Silas C. Beach, aged 43 years.

In Wake county, on the 22d ult, of consumption, Mr Hillory Madison Wilder, in his 24th year.

In Lexington, Ky, on the 13th June, Cornelia B, daughter of Mr. C. and Mrs. M Fitnam, formerly of Wilmington, aged 2 years and 1 month.

At Elkridge Landing, on Tuesday morning, the 2d inst., after a short but painful illness, Jonathan Conner, aged 33 years.—*Balt. Sun.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—*Per pound.*		
Hams,	$ 8	$ 8½
Middlings,	7½	8
Shoulders,	6½	7
Hog round,	7½	8
Western,	6	6½
BEANS—*Per bushel*—White, nom	60	75
BEESWAX—*Per pound.*	18	—
BUTTER—*Per pound,*	15	25
BEEF—*Per barrel.*		
Northern—Mess,	12 50	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	5 00
CORN—*Per bushel,*	55	60
Meal,	60	70
COFFEE—*Per pound,*		
Rio,	7½	8
St. Domingo,		
Laguyra,	7¾	8¼
Cuba,	7	7½
Java.	10	11
COTTON—*Per pound,* none.		
CANDLES—*Tallow—per pound*	14	16
Sperm,	33	37½
Adamantine,	28	30
EGGS—Per doz.	15	20
FEATHERS—*Per pound,*		35
FLOUR—*Canal—Per barrel,*	6 75	7 25
Fayetteville,	5 00	5 50
HAY—*Northern—Per 100 pounds,*	65	70
IRON—*Per pound,*	4½	5½
LARD—*Per pound,* N. C.	7	8½
Western,	6½	7
LIME—*Thomastown—Per barrel*		1 25
LUMBER—*River—Per M.*		
Flooring Boards,	7 75	8 50
Wide, do.		5 00
Scantling,	—	3 50
Timber, Mill,	2 75	5 50
Shipping Timber,	7 00	10 00
MOLASSES—*West Indies,*	21	22
New Orleans,	25	26
MACKEREL—*Per barrel.*		
No. 1,	—	—
No. 2,	—	—
No. 3,	—	3 50
MULLETS—*Per bbl*	3 00	4 00
NAILS—*Per pound,*	4	5½
NAVAL STORES—*Per barrel—320 pounds.*		
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 10	2 15
Virgin Dip new	2 50	2 70
Hard—		1 10
Tar,	1 25	
Pitch,		1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	2 00	3 00
No. 2,	65	75
No. 3,	55	
Spirits Turpentine,	—	25
OIL—*Sperm—Per gallon,*	75	1 37
PEAS—*Ground—Per bushel,*	—	—
Black Eye,	55	60
Cow,	60	65
PORK—*Per barrel.*		
Northern Mess,	11 50	11 75
Prime,	9 50	10 00
Fresh.		
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.		
Sweet, per bushel,	65	75
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12	30
do dead,	—	—
Turkeys, live,	—	—
do dead,	—	—
RICE—*Per 100 pounds,*	2 75	3 00
Rough—Per bushel,	—	—
SALT—*Per bushel.*		
Turks Island,		35
Liverpool—sack,		1 00
SOAP—*Per pound,*	4	6
SHINGLES—*Per M.*		
Country,	—	2 00
Contract,	3 50	4 —
SPIRITS—*Per gallon.*		
Northern Rum,	28	30
Gin,	30	31
Whiskey,	23	24
Do. Old Nick,		75
Apple Brandy,	27	30
STEEL—*Per pound,*	12	25
STAVES—*Per M.*		
White Oak barrels—rough,	5 00	6 00
Dressed,	—	—
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	6 —	10 —
Dressed,	9 00	12 00
SUGAR—*Per pound.*		
New Orleans,	4	5½
Porto Rico,	5½	6
St. Croix,	7½	8
Loaf,	10	11½
TALLOW—*Per pound,*	8	8½
TOBACCO—*Leaf—Per cwt.,*		
VARNISH—*Per gallon,*	20	22
WINES—*Per gallon.*		
Madeira,	70	5 00
Port,	1 25	4 00
Malaga,	40	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M; tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—		
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	25	30
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	40
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	12½
Cotton, per bale,	80	85
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	45	50
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,		
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—		
Turpentine, per bbl.,	25	30
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	40
Tar, per bbl.	—	25
Ground Peas, per bushel,		
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	5 50
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		6
TO BOSTON—		
Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	62½
Lumber per M.,	6 00	7 —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1½ per cent.
" " " New York, " 1½ " "
" " " Boston, " 1½ " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 5.

Bacon—Received from Washington about 30,000 lbs. Bacon, afloat, including hams, sides, and shoulders. The market is well supplied. Prices without change. See table.

Corn—Received since our last report, 1,300 bushels from Washington, and 800 bushels from Bladen, by one house; also 1,700 bushels from Bladen, taken by a dealer and others at 62½ a 65 cents per bushel; also about 1,200 bushels per Railroad. Total receipts for the week reach about 5,000 bushels. We learn that the price has declined since the above sales to 55 a 60 cents per bushel. *Meal* has also gone down to 60 a 70 cents per bushel.

Flour—Fayetteville flour is becoming very scarce. No change in price.

Hay—Received about 200 bales. Sold at 65 cents per 100 lbs. from wharf.

Lard—Supply plenty—prices firm—sales dull.

Liquors—Sales of 25 barrels Northern Rum at 30 cents per gallon.

Lumber—We can hear of no sales of River Lumber.

Lambs and Mutton—Sale of 67 head of Lambs and Mutton, of fair quality, at $1 12½ per head for the lot.

Lime—Received 100 casks—selling from wharf at $1¼ per cask. Stock very light, and the article in demand.

Molasses—None received since last report. A prime article scarce.

Naval Stores—The receipts of Turpentine during the week ending to-day, have been about 1,500 barrels, sales have varied from $2,05 to $2,15 for yellow dip, $2,50 to $2,75 for virgin dip and $1,10 for hard—closing today yellow dip, $2,15—virgin $2,50, hard $1,10 Sales of some 300 barrels Spirits Turpentine, during the week, at 25 cents per gallon—$1,75 for the barrels not returnable.—Last sales No. 3 Rosin at 55 cents per bbl *Tar* arrives slowly—last sales at $1,25 per bbl.

Salt—Sale of 100 sacks Salt at 95 cents per sack.

Shingles—Sale of 5,000 Cypress Shingles at $2 per M.

Staves—Nothing doing in Staves.

Timber—A few rafts have changed hands within the range of our quotations.

Freight—Coastwise 5c higher for last rates paid. See table.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 6 P. M.—Flour $4 44 a $4 50; corn meal $2 75; rye flour $2 94; red wheat 98c a $1 02, white wheat $1 04 a $1 06; yellow corn 58 a 59c; oats 30 a 32c; rye 58 a 59c; mess pork $11, prime $9; beef $13; lard 6¾ a 7c per lb; cotton 8½ a 9½c per lb; whiskey 21½ a 21¾c per gallon in barrels.

NEW YORK, July 3, 6 P. M.—Flour $4 50 to $5 06¼; corn meal $2 81; rye flour $3; corn, 53 a 54c for mixed, and 57, 58 to 59c for yellow; oats 34 a 35c; rye 58 a 59c; mess pork $10 37½, and prime $8 75; beef $12 50 a $13; lard 6¾ a 7c per lb; N. O. sugar 4½ a 4¾c; rice 2¾ to 3½c per lb; cotton 8¾ to 9¾c per lb; whiskey 22 a 22½ cents per gallon.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Flour $4 50 a $4 62½; corn meal $2 75; rye flour $3; red wheat 95c a $1, and white $1 a $1 05; corn, white, 50c, and yellow 54c; oats 25 a 28c; mess pork $11, prime $9; lard 6¾ a 7¼c per lb; whiskey 20 a 21c. in hhds and bbls.

NEWBERN, July 3.—Turpentine, yellow dip, $1 80 a $1 85, virgin dip, $2 50; no sales of tar; corn, $2 30 per bbl; lard, 8½ a 9 cts per lb.

NEW YORK, June 30—*Naval Stores*.—We have no sales of Turpentine or change in the market to report. Last sales Wilmington $2 31¼, and North County $2 37½ per 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been sold to a moderate extent at 32c, cash, on the wharf, to 32½ a 33c in lots from store. Some sales of White Rosin have been made at $3 50 a $4 50 per 280 lbs, and small lots Common at previous prices.

FOREIGN MARKETS—PER HIBERNIA.

METALS AT LIVERPOOL.—This market has not undergone any change during the past week. Holders of manufactured Iron are less disposed to press sales, and prices are well supported. A limited business is going forward in Scotch Pig, and 43s may now be considered the rate of mixed Nos. free on board, at Glasgow. The demand for Tin Plates is dull, and few sales are reported; prices are quoted at 30s to 31s per box for I C Charcoal. There is no alteration in the value of Lead or Copper.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET.—The value of small Meat is from 56s to 66s, and heavy 50s to 60. Arrivals are 936 bales for the past week.—Only a limited demand exists for American at 42s to 48s. Middles find a more active sale—prime American at 40s to 43s. Irish bladdered Lard is in excellent demand at from 52s to 56s. and keg and firkin meet a dull sale at 49s to 45s, and American at 33s to 38s.

Baring Brothers' Circular.

LONDON, Friday, June 15, 1849.—In our corn market we have had no change to notice, though the wheat and flour from abroad have not been so large this week. United States flour continues slow of sale, and western canal is not worth over 22s 6d for the best, while fine Baltimore would command perhaps 23s 6d per bbl. For Indian corn the demand has subsided, and 36s to day would be an outside quotation for Galatz, arrived, afloat.

Iron.—Welsh common bars and rails continue to be offered freely at our last quotations, but Scotch pig is firmer, and not to be had under 44s for mixed numbers on the Clyde. Nothing done in Swedish.

Rice continues dull. We quote Bengal white, 8 a 11s; cargo, 7s 6d a 8s; Madras, 8s a 9s 6d; Arracan, 7 a 7s 6d; and Carolina, direct, 18 a 19s 6d per cwt.

The tobacco market is very firm, but hitherto, in the limited transactions that have taken place, we cannot report any actual improvement, though the tendency of prices is certainly upward.

Turpentine.—Rough sells slowly at 6s 9d a 7s from the vessel—little now remains unsold. Spirits firmer at 32s for American, and 31s for British.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

June 29—Schr Urania, Myers, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, to G W Davis.

Shcr Martha Ann, willis, Lockwood's Folly, to do.

July 2—Schr L P Smith, Miller, New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr J P Brown, Dewolf, Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Pearl, Dexter, Onslow co. to G w Davis.

Schr Albion, Bloodgood, Onslow co., to G W Davis.

3—Schr Thorn, Wainwright, New York, to Jeffreys & Leighton.

Schr Jonas Smith, Nickles, New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Brig Hellvellyn, Gilpatrick, Boston, to Harriss & Drake.

Schr Cabot, Ogier, Boston, to Harriss & Drake.

4.—Brig Elen Maria, Holt, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Brig Sophia, Duter, New York, to G W Davis.

Brig Calender, Wines, Newport, R I, to Geo Harriss

5.—Brig Maria, Ford, Bristol, R I, to Harriss & Drake.

CLEARED.

June 29—Ship Catharine, Herbert, London, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Brig Harriett Newell, Warren, Philadelphia, by Barry Bryant & Co.

Brig Oceola, Nichols, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Br Schr Corinthian, McKinney, Nassau, N P, by G W Davis

Schr Martha Ann, Lockwood's Folly, by G W Davis

July 3d Schr Corinthian, Dashiels, Jamaica, by G W Davis.

4.—Schr Pearl, Dexter, Jacksonville, by G W Davis.

Schr Albion, Bloodgood, Jacksonville, by do.

Brig Belize, Stokes, Inagua, by do.

5.—Steamer Gov. Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, by J & W L McGary.

Schr Urania, Myers, N York, by E J Lutterloh.

TAX LISTS.

I have been appointed to receive the tax lists for the district of Wilmington, and will attend to the same during the last 20 working days in this month. I can be found at the office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

S. D. WALLACE, Jr

July 6, 1849—[43-4t

Taxes! Taxes!

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of New-Hanover County, that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court, the Tax List for the year 1848, and hold the same ready for their inspection. I also request all persons, if they know of any lands, polls, or other taxable property not given in, to give me information thereof.

I also notify all persons to come forward and pay their Taxes without delay. The Tax List of 1848 is the last Tax List I expect to collect; therefore, to enable me to settle up my accounts in proper time, I shall proceed forthwith to collect all Taxes that are due, without respect to persons.

OWEN FENNELL, Sh'ff.

Wilmington, July 5th, 1849. 43-6t

Commercial copy 6t and send bill to this office

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOK-STORE,

The following New Works.

Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters, an excellent work; Grandly Manor, a tale by Lady Georgiana Fullerton; The Moral, Social and Professional duties of Attorneys and Solicitors, by Samuel Warren, Esq., F. R. S.; Nineveh and its Remains, with an account of a visit to the Chaldean Christians of Kurdistan, and the Yezidis, or Devil worshippers, and an inquiry into the manners and arts of the ancient Assyrians, by Austin Henry Layard, Esq., D. C. L.; Narrative of the late expedition to the Dead Sea, from a diary by one of the party, with incidents and adventures from the time of the sailing of the expedition, in November, 1847, till the return of the same in December, 1848, illustrated with a map of the Holy Land, handsomely colored; The Free Mason's Monitor. Also, a large assortment of Cap, Record, and Letter Paper For sale by

L. H. PIERCE.

June 29.

1,000 BUSHELS BLADEN COUNTY CORN. For sale by O'HOLMES.

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

3,000 Bushels for sale by O'HOLMES.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

New-Hanover County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

June Term, 1849.

William E. Hyde, *vs.* Thomas H. Field.

Original Attachment, no goods or chattels to be found—I levied this attachment on a Lot near the northern boundary of the town of Wilmington, being the Lot on the north-east corner of Bladen and Second streets continued, according to a map or survey made by Alex'r McRae for Marsden Campbell, Number 58 on said map, running from Second street continued, along Bladen street eastwardly, one hundred and sixty feet more or less to an alley sixty-six feet, thence northwardly with the line of an alley sixty-six feet, thence westwardly along the line of a Lot Number 59 to Second street, thence along the line of Second street continued to the beginning.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Thomas H. Field, lives beyond the limits of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; on motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, and plead to, answer, or replevy the said property, or the same will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demands.

Teste,
L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

July 6, 1849—[43-6t [Pr fee $5]

Warren, North Carolina, White Sulphur and CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that since the last season he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings, so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful resort; no trouble or expense will be spared to render his patrons comfortable and satisfied.

The medicinal properties of the Sulphur water have been amply tested during the last eight years by a large number of visitors, and its beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of dyspepsia, affections of the liver, jaundice, diseases of the skin, &c. Another Spring has been discovered in the vicinity of the establishment, an analysis of which proves that it is a *carbonated chalybeate*, resembling the waters of Tunbridge Wells, the most celebrated of all the chalybeate waters of England. It is a mild and gentle tonic, and in the opinion of the physicians who have examined it, and witnessed its effects in some cases during the last season, must prove beneficial in atonic dyspepsia, chlorosis, uterine, nervous and neuralgic affections connected with debility, and of especial service to persons living in malarious regions of country, whose blood has been robbed of its natural proportion of iron by repeated attacks of malarial fevers.

A fine Band of Music will be in attendance during the season.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, will always find a hack ready for their accommodation at Henderson, and at the Warrenton Depot. There will be a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

CHARGES:

Families per month,	$16 00
Families per week,	6 00
Families per day,	1 00
Single person per month,	20 00
Single person per week,	7 50
Single person per day,	1 25
Children and Servants half price.	
Horses per month,	10 00
Horses per week,	3 00
Horses per day,	75

Analysis of the water, by Professor Hardy:

One quart (wine measure) contains sulphuretic hydrogen gas 2.9834 cubic in.

Carbonic acid gas	.5000	" "
Sulph. Magnesia	6.2	grains.
Sulph. Lime	5.9	"
Oxide of Iron	.5	"
Muriate of Soda	.8	"
Carbonate of Lime	1.00	"

WM. D. JONES.

June 23, 1849.—[42-8w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to Jesse Jones, Oliver Jones, Calvin Jones, Jincy Jones, Ann Jones, Amos High and wife Julia, William P. Robeson and wife Angeline, Henry Allen and wife Eveliner, Alexander Taylor and wife Francis, Richard Wadsworth and wife Emily, Julia Taylor, Washington L. Jones, and Franklin Jones, all to appear at the next County Court of Bladen county, at the Court-house in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in August next, and shew cause if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Levi Jones, sen., deceased, should not be recorded as the law directs in such cases made and provided.

H. B. JONES, Ex.

Bladen county, June 29th, 1849. 42-4t

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership of GRAY & JONES is dissolved by mutual consent. R. J. JONES is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

CHARLES GRAY.
R. J. JONES.

Those having accounts against the late firm, can have them settled by presenting them to the subscriber. He also gives notice that all accounts due the firm are made out, ready for settlement.

The Boot and Shoe business will be continued at the old stand, as usual. The manufacturing under the management of Mr. JAS. CROSLEY, well known in this community as an experienced Boot maker of the first class

June 29.—[42] R. J. JONES.

$200 REWARD!

BROKE JAIL, in Sampson county, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant, two prisoners, JOHN P. WILLIAMS and NEEDHAM STEVENS, charged with stealing Negroes. Williams has been convicted, and awaiting the sentence of the Court, and Stevens was awaiting his trial.

Williams is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high thick well set frame, weighs about 140 lbs., mouth large and his little puckering, eyes dark, eye-brows dark and heavy, low square forehead, dark hair, a downcast surly look, some limping peculiarly in his right foot with the toe turned in.

Stevens is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high of upwards, large muscular frame, weighs about 175 lbs., mouth rather large, lips thick, good teeth, blue eyes, high receding forehead, hair thin and somewhat light originally, now a little grey, a fair skin, and fond of joking.

I will give Two Hundred Dollars for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I get them again, or One Hundred Dollars for one of them.

A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff,

Clinton, June 22, 1849—[41-2m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

New-Hanover County.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of New-Hanover county, on the 21st day of April, 1849, a negro woman named PATSEY; stout built, aged about 25 or 26 years, perhaps more. She says she belongs to Lewis Oblis, of Greene county, North Carolina, and was hired out on the 1st of January, 1849, by Michael Cronly, for Dr. A. C. Evans, to Jethro Thain. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

OWEN FENNELL, Sh'ff.

Wilmington, N. C, June 23, 1849—[42-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING discontinued the practice of Dentistry in Wilmington I take the occasion to recommend Doct. Kennedy, who occupies the same office I did. I know him to be a skilful extractor of teeth; and for skill and neatness of finish in plate work he cannot be excelled. I have had an opportunity of testing his skill in plugging teeth, but as he has a Diploma from the College of Dental Surgeons, which he could not obtain without undergoing strict examination, he should secure the confidence of the community, in addition to which he has had some years practice in his profession, I therefore take pleasure in recommending him to my friends and former patrons.

June 29, 1849.—[42-1m] W. WARE.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 60.]—An Act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any field, or staff, or other officer, mounted militiaman, volunteer, ranger, or cavalry, engaged in the military service of the United States since the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, or who shall hereafter be in said service, and has sustained, or shall sustain, damage without any fault or negligence on his part, while in said service, by the loss of a horse in battle, or by the loss of a horse wounded in battle, and which has died or shall die of said wound, or being so wounded, shall be abandoned by order of his officer and lost, or shall sustain damage by the loss of any horse by death or abandonment because of the unavoidable dangers of the sea when on board an United States transport vessel, or because the United States failed to supply transportation for the horse, and the owner was compelled by the order of his commanding officer to embark and leave him, or in consequence of the United States failing to supply sufficient forage, or because the rider was dismounted and separated from his horse and ordered to do duty on foot at a station detached from his horse, or when the officer in the immediate command ordered or shall order the horse turned out to graze in the woods, prairies, or commons, because the United States failed, or shall fail, to supply sufficient forage, and the loss was or shall be consequent thereof, or for the loss of necessary equipage, in consequence of the loss of his horse, as aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof, not to exceed two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That if any payment has been, or shall be, made to any one aforesaid, for the use and risk, or for forage after the death, loss, or abandonment of his horse, said payment shall be deducted from the value thereof, unless he satisfied, or shall satisfy, the paymaster at the time he made or shall make the payment, or thereafter show, by proof, that he was remounted, in which case the deduction shall only extend to the time he was on foot: *And provided, also*, If any payment shall have been, or shall hereafter be, made to any person abovementioned, on account of clothing to which he was not entitled by law, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse or accoutrements.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who has sustained, or shall sustain, damage by the capture or destruction by an enemy, or by the abandonment or destruction by the order of the commanding general, the commanding officer or quartermaster of any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner; and any person who has sustained, or shall sustain, damage by the death or abandonment and loss of any such horse, mule, or ox, while in the service aforesaid, in consequence of the failure on the part of the United States to furnish the same with sufficient forage, and any person who has lost, or shall lose, or has had, or shall have, destroyed by unavoidable accident, any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof at the time he entered the service: *Provided*, It shall appear that such loss, capture, abandonment, destruction, or death, was without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner of the property, and while it was actually employed in the service of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the claims provided for under this act shall be adjusted by the Third Auditor, under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, under the direction or with the assent of the President of the United States, as well in regard to the receipt of applications of claimants as the species and degree of evidence, the manner in which such evidence shall be taken and authenticated, which rules shall be such as in the opinion of the President shall be best calculated to obtain the object of this act, paying a due regard as well to the claims of individuals' justice as to the interest of the United States; which rules and regulations shall be published for four weeks in such newspapers, in which the laws of the United States are published, as the Secretary of War shall direct.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all adjudications of said Auditor upon the claims abovementioned, whether such judgments be in favor of or adverse to the claim, shall be entered in a book provided by him for that purpose, and under his direction; and when such judgments shall be in favor of such claim, the claimant or his legal representative shall be entitled to the amount thereof, upon the production of a copy thereof, certified by said Auditor, at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in all instances where any minor has been, or shall be, engaged in the military service of the United States, and was, or shall be, provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrement, by his parent or guardian, and has died, or shall die, without paying for said property, and the same has been, or shall be, lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned in the manner before mentioned, said parent or guardian shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof, as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto by having furnished the same.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all instances where any person other than a minor has been, or shall be, engaged in the military service aforesaid, and has been, or shall be, provided with a horse or equipment, or with military accoutrements by any person, the owner thereof, who has risqued, or shall take the risque of such horse, equipments, or military accoutrements on himself, and the same has been, or shall be, lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned in the manner before mentioned, such owner shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof, as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto, by having furnished the same, and having taken the risque on himself.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where horses have been condemned by a board of officers, on account of their unfitness for service, in consequence of the government failing to supply forage, all such horses and their equipage shall be allowed and paid for, whenever the facts shall be proven, by legal and satisfactory evidence, whether oral or written, that such condemned horse and the equipage was turned over to a quartermaster of the army, whether any receipt therefor was given and produced or not.

ROB'T C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved March 3, 1849.

JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 61.]—An Act for the relief of James Hotchkiss.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Hotchkiss be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter at the Chicago land office, in the State of Illinois, at the minimum price, the northeast quarter of section thirty-one, in township thirty-nine north, and range eight east, of the third principal meridian: *Provided*, That said Hotchkiss, at the time of said entry and purchase, shall satisfy the register and receiver of said land district that there are no adverse or other claimants to said tract of land, or to any part thereof.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 62.]—An Act for the benefit of Peter M. Grant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on Peter M. Grant's returning to that office land warrant No. thirty thousand and ninety-one, for one hundred and sixty acres of land, and furnishing satisfactory evidence that Jacob Philips left no kin entitled by law to the said land warrant, in consideration of the services of the said Phillips, deceased, shall issue another land warrant to said Peter M. Grant, executor and devisee of said Jacob Phillips, deceased, for one hundred and sixty acres in lieu of said warrant so to be returned, and shall be *cacelled*.

Approved March 2, 1849.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 6.]—A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish arms and ammunition to persons emigrating to the Territories of Oregon, California, and New Mêxico.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, and having due regard to the necessities of the public service, to furnish to such persons as may apply for the same, and who design to emigrate to the Territories either of Oregon, California, or New Mexico, such arms and ammunition, from the army stores, as they may require to arm themselves for such expedition: *Provided*, That the arms and ammunition so furnished shall not exceed a supply sufficient to arm and equip each person of such expedition: *And provided, further*, That before the same are delivered, the actual cost to the Government of such arms and ammunition shall first be paid to the United States; and that the Secretary of War shall be satisfied that the persons so applying really and bona fide design them for the use aforesaid.

Approved March 2, 1849.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 7.]—Joint Resolution relative to evidence in applications for pensions by widows of deceased soldiers under the act of July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all applications for pensions by the widows of deceased soldiers, under the act of July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the returns on the rolls of the deceased of which the soldier died, and the official opinion of the Surgeon General founded thereon, that from the nature of the disease it was contracted while the soldier was in the line of his duty, shall be considered satisfactory evidence thereof without the proof now required at the Pension office, and that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions, in all cases of application for pensions under said act, to apply to the proper officers for said evidence, without requiring the applicant to furnish the same.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 8.]—Joint Resolution granting to the Secretary of the Treasury further time to make the report concerning the sale and entry of certain lands in Cincinnati.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury have until the next session of Congress to make the report required of him by the joint resolution to prohibit the sale at private entry of certain lands in Cincinnati, Ohio, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 9.]—Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives to subscribe for a thousand copies of a further publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives are hereby authorized to subscribe, under the direction of the Joint Library Committee, on behalf of Congress, for one thousand copies of the debates and proceedings of Congress, from the termination of the first Congress, where the present publication stops, until the end of the fourth Congress, the same having been compiled and ready for the press; and that the Joint Library Committee be directed to examine any further compilation of such debates and proceedings from the end of the fourth Congress until the commencement of the Register of Debates, already published, from eighteen hundred and twenty four; and that such committee report, from time to time, upon the propriety of subscribing for such continuation; and that one copy of such debates and proceedings be furnished each member of the present Congress, and the residue be deposited in the library of Congress, subject to the further order of Congress.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 10.]—Joint Resolution for the relief of pursers in the navy, as to expenditures made in pursuance of orders during the war with Mexico, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury are authorized and directed to credit pursers of the navy with payments made by them for carrying on hostilities against Mexico, during the late war with that republic, whether the expenditures were made on land or water: *Provided*, The said payment shall have been made under orders of the naval officer in command, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy: *And provided*, That satisfactory vouchers are produced to establish such payments.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That every disbursement of public moneys, or disposal of public stores, made by order of any commanding officer of the navy, which shall be objected to by the accounting officer of the treasury in the settlement of the accounts of any disbursing officer, shall, nevertheless, be allowed to such disbursing officer, and the commanding officer, by whose order such disbursement or disposal was made, shall be held accountable for the same: *Provided*, That satisfactory evidence of such order, and of the payment of public moneys or disposal of public stores under the same, shall be produced.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 11.]—A Resolution to fix the meaning of the second section of an act for changing the location of the land office in the Chippewa land district, and establishing an additional land district in the State of Wisconsin.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word "territory," in the second section of the act entitled "An act for changing the location of the land office in the Chippewa land district, and establishing an additional land district in the State of Wisconsin," approved at the present session of Congress, be construed to be and mean "State."

Approved March 3, 1849.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 12.]—Joint Resolution for the purchase of copies of the General Navy Register and Laws.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to purchase and pay, out of the contingent fund of his department, for a sufficient number of copies of Mechlin and Winder's General Navy Register and Laws, to supply one copy to each commissioned officer now in the naval service; and that the work be distributed to such officers: *Provided, however*, That the cost shall not exceed three dollars per copy.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 13.]—A Resolution relative to the public printing.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House, and the clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing, jointly be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to examine, audit, and pass upon all accounts for printing, to make a pro rata reduction in the compensation allowed, or to refuse the work altogether, should it be inferior to the standard, and in all things to possess the same power over the public printing as is conferred upon the Joint Committee on Printing by the joint resolution approved August 3, 1846: *Provided*, That the authority hereby conferred shall only be exercised during the next recess of Congress, and shall cease at the commencement of the next session of Congress

Approved March 3, 1849.

TREATY.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN,

CONCLUDED DECEMBER 15, 1848.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was concluded and signed at London, on the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, which convention is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between their respective citizens and subjects, by placing the communications by post between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty upon a more liberal and advantageous footing, have resolved to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, George Bancroft, a citizen of the United States, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to her Britannic Majesty:

And her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the right honorable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a member of her Britannic Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, a member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, and her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Article 1. There shall be charged upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed either by United States or by British packets, between a port in the United States and a port in the United Kingdom, an uniform sea rate of eight-pence, or sixteen cents; and such postage shall belong to the country by which the packet conveying the letters is furnished.

Article 2. There shall be charged by the Post Office of the United Kingdom, upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, and forwarded to the United States, or brought from the United States, and delivered in the United Kingdom, whether such letters shall be conveyed by British or by United States packets, an inland postage rate of one penny half penny.

There shall be charged by the Post Office of the United States, upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United States and forwarded to the United Kingdom, or brought from the United Kingdom, and delivered in the United States, whether such letters shall be conveyed by United States or by British packets, an inland postage rate of five cents.

Article 3. Upon all letters posted in one country and delivered in the other, these rates of postage, both sea and inland, shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall, however, not be permitted to pay less than the whole combined rate.

Article 4. With respect to letters above the weight of half an ounce, each country shall be at liberty to employ, as regards the collection of the whole combined rate, the scale of progression in operation in its own territory for charging inland rates of postage.

Article 5. The United States engage to grant to the United Kingdom the transit in closed mails, through the territory of the United States, of the correspondence and newspapers from the United Kingdom to the British North American provinces, and from those provinces to the United Kingdom, at the rate of inland postage to be charged under this convention for letters and newspapers between the United Kingdom and the United States

A British officer shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails during their transit.

Article 6. On the other hand, Her Britannic Majesty engages to grant to the United States the transit in closed mails, through the British North American provinces, of the correspondence and newspapers from one part of the territory of the United States to any other part of the territory of the United States, at rates not exceeding the rates of inland postage now charged, or to be hereafter charged, in the North American provinces, according to the distance such closed mails may be conveyed within the North American provinces.

An officer of the United States shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails during their transit.

Article 7. The United States further engage to grant to the United Kingdom the transit in closed mails, through the United States, or through any country where the post communication may be under the control or management of the United States, of letters and newspapers forwarded from the United Kingdom, its colonies, or possessions, to any other British colony or possession, or to any foreign country, and from any foreign country or British colony or possession, to the United Kingdom, its colonies or possessions.

Article 8. Her Britanic Majesty engages, on her part, to grant to the United States the transit in closed mails, through the United Kingdom, or through any country where the post communication may be under the control or management of the United Kingdom, of letters and newspapers forwarded from the United States, their colonies, or possessions, to any other colony or possession of the United States, or to any foreign country, and from any foreign country, or from any colony or possession of the United States, to the United States, their colonies or possessions.

Article 9. When letters shall be forwarded in closed mails under the stipulations of articles V, VI, VII, or VIII of the present convention, the payment to be made to the Post Office of the United Kingdom or of the United States, as the case may be, shall be made by the ounce, according to the net weight of the letters, at two rates to the ounce, with the addition of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of postage, to compensate the loss that would otherwise be sustained by this mode of computation.

Article 10. The country which sends or receives closed mails through the other, is to render an account of the letters and newspapers sent or received in such closed mails, and to account to such country for the postage due thereon.

Article 11. Letters posted in the United States, addressed to foreign countries, and intended to pass in transit thro' the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the British Post Office free of all United States postage, whether packet or inland; and letters from foreign countries addressed to the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the United States Post Office free of all British postage, whether packet or inland.

In the case of those countries to which letters cannot be forwarded unless the British postage be paid in advance, such British postage shall be collected in the United States, (in addition to the United States rates of postage,) and accounted for to the British Post Office.

In the case of those countries to which letters cannot be forwarded unless the United States postage be paid in advance, such United States postage shall be collected in the United Kingdom, (in addition to the British postage,) and accounted for to the United States Post Office.

Article 12. The rate of postage to be taken by the British Post Office upon letters arriving in the United Kingdom from the United States, either by British or United States packets, and to be forwarded through the United Kingdom to colonies or possessions of the United Kingdom, or of the United States, or to foreign countries,—and *vice versa*,—shall be the same as the rate which is now, or which may hereafter be, taken by the British Post Office upon letters to or from such colonies or possessions, or foreign countries respectively, when posted at the port of arrival or delivered at the port of departure of the packets conveying the mails between the United Kingdom and the United States.

The above postage is irrespective of and beyond the inland rate to be taken in the United States upon such letters, if posted or delivered therein, according to the stipulations of article II of this convention, and also irrespective of and beyond the sea rate upon such letters payable according to the stipulations of article I.

The rate of postage to be taken by the United States Post Office upon letters arriving in the United States, either by British or by United States packets, from the United Kingdom, and to be forwarded through the United States to the colonies or possessions of the United States, or of the United Kingdom, or to those territories which, according to the law of the United States, are beyond the limit of their established post routes, or to foreign countries,—and *vice versa*,—shall be the same as the rate which is now, or which may hereafter be, taken by the United States Post Office upon letters conveyed, whether by sea or land, to or from such colonies, possessions, territories, or foreign countries respectively, when posted at the port of arrival or delivered at the port of departure of the packets conveying the mails between the United States and the United Kingdom.

The above postage is irrespective of and beyond the inland rate to be taken in the United Kingdom upon such letters, if posted or delivered therein, according to the stipulations of article II of this convention, and also irrespective of and beyond the sea rate upon such letters payable according to the stipulations of article I

There shall be excepted from the above stipulations, letters and newspapers passing through the United Kingdom, to and from France, as to which certain rates are fixed by the postal convention existing between that country and the United Kingdom. But the two contracting parties agree to invite France to enter into communication with them, without loss of time, in order to effect such arrangements for the conveyance of letters and newspapers, and closed mails, through the territories of the United States, of the United Kingdom, and of France, respectively, as may be most conducive to the interests of the three countries.

Article 13. Letters posted in the United States, addressed to the British North American provinces, or *vice versa*, when not conveyed by sea, shall be charged according to the rates of postage which are now, or which shall hereafter be in operation in the United States, and in the British North American provinces, for inland letters.

Article 14. Upon all letters posted in the United States, and addressed to the British North American provinces, or *vice versa*, the rates of postage fixed by the preceding article shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional, both in the United States and in the British North American provinces It shall, however, not be permitted to pay less than the whole rate.

Article 15. The rates to be taken on newspapers published in the United Kingdom, when conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States, either by British or by United States packets, shall be one penny for each newspaper in the United Kingdom, and two cents in the United States Conversely, no higher charges than those above stated shall be made by the British or by the United States Post Office, or newspapers published in the United States, either when despatched from that country, or when delivered in the United Kingdom.

There shall be no accounts between the two offices for the transmission of newspapers: each office shall retain the postage it shall have charged, according to the preceding stipulations.

Article 16. The rate of postage to be charged in the United Kingdom upon newspapers to and from the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be one penny for each newspaper, except where a lower rate is provided by any treaty between the United Kingdom and a foreign country; and the rate of postage to be charged in the United States upon newspapers to and from the United Kingdom, passing in transit through the United States, shall be two cents for each newspaper.

Article 17. Periodical works, not of daily publication, posted in the United Kingdom or in the United States, may be forwar'ed from one country to the other, either by British or by United States packets, by means of the two offices, under the following conditions, namely:

1st. There shall be no accounts between the two offices for the transmission of such works: each office shall retain the postage it shall have charged

2dly. They must be sent in bands or covers open at the sides or end, so that they may be easily examined.

3dly. They shall be in every respect subject to the conditions prescribed by the laws and regulations of both countries

The rates to be levied in Great Britain, as well on the above-mentioned works addressed to the United States, as on those from the United States addressed to Great Britain, shall be as follows:

1st For every work not exceeding two ounces in weight, one penny.

2dly For every work above two ounces in weiht, and not exceeding three ounces, sixpence

3dly. For every work above three ounces in weight, and not exceeding four ounces, eight pence.

4thly And for every ounce above four up to sixteen ounces, (the limit imposed on the transmission of such articles by the British office.) two pence additional, every fraction of an ounce being reckoned as a full ounce.

The rates to be levied by the Post Office of the United States on similar works, addressed to or coming from the United States, shall not exceed the rates to be charged in the United Kingdom.

Article 18. Printed pamphlets not exceeding the weight of eight ounces, posted in the United Kingdom or in the United States, may be forwarded from one country to the other, either by British or by United States packets, by means of the two offices, at the same rates and under the same conditions as those fixed for periodical works by article 17.

Article 19. In consideration of two cents United States currency not being precisely equivalent to one penny sterling, the British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office at the rate of four hundred and eighty-four cents to the pound sterling; and the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office at the rate of four hundred and eighty cents to the pound sterling.

Article 20. In case of war between the two nations, the mail packets of the two offices shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two governments, and delivered to the other, that the service is to be discontinued; in which case they shall be permitted to return freely, and under special protection, to their respective ports.

Article 21. The forms in which the accounts between the respective Post Offices for the transmission and conveyance of letters are to be made out, the time and mode in which payment shall be made by either Post Office to the other, together with all other measures of detail arising out of the stipulations of the present convention, shall be settled between the Post Office of the United States and the British Post Office, as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

It is also agreed that the measures of detail mentioned in the present article may be modified by the two Post Offices whenever, by mutual consent, those offices shall have decided that such modification would be beneficial to the Post Office service of the two countries.

Article 22. The present convention is concluded for an indefinite period. It cannot be annulled by either of the two governments, except after the expiration of a year's notice given to the other government.

Article 23. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within three months from the date hereof. It shall come into operation as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

GEORGE BANCROFT, [L. S.]
PALMERSTON, [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the 26th day of January last, by George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the Court of St. James, and the Right Honorable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and in the seventy-third of the independence of the United States.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

EXPOSE.

BY reading the following affidavit, the public will learn the origin or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles the last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day than all the other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in the world. Principal office, 126 Fulton street.

Read the Affidavit.

City and County of New York, ss.

William Armstrong of said city being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet pedlar, called upon deponent at the house of Mr Thompson, No. 42 Hudson street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., book publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor, and wished to make some money in order to live easy in his old days, and that if Sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe and manufacture it for him. Deponent in one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr S P Townsend, to which he replied that he knew Dr S. P. would be down on him after he should commence; but that he did not care for him, as he had formed a copartnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital;—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr S. P.'s, and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr S. P. and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says that he has been informed and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla sold as Old Dr Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent saith not.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849,
C. S. WOODHULL,
Mayor of the city of New York.

June 1, 1849—[38-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

WILLIAM JONES, a non-resident of North Carolina, and one of the heirs of Levy Jones, Sen., deceased, is hereby notified to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in August next, and show cause if any he has, why the last will and testament of the said Levy Jones, Sen., deceased, should not be recorded, as the law directs, in such cases made and provided.

H B. JONES, *Executor.*

June 1, 1849—[38-6w

TAILORING.

THE subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the *Tailoring Business* in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he askes to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *work-man-like manner.*

S. R. ROBBINS.

May 17, 1849—[36-tf

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart*, and *infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4 I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-st. N. Y. City

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

March 2, 1849—[25-1y

A CERTAIN CURE FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHEA.

WE have just received another supply of that most excellent Syrup, for the certain cure of the *Cholera* and *Diarrhea*.

J15 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

ED. CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C., March, 1849.

*** Having established an Agency in the city of Washington, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all claims for Extra Pay, Mileage, Subsistence, &c., growing out of the late wars with Mexico and Great Britain, and under the various Pensions and Bounty Laws passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service.

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.—The astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for Epileptic Fits, (or falling sickness,) spasms, convulsions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remedy for the above diseases it stands unrivalled and alone. There is no other reliable remedy. It has been said that Epilepsy is incurable. This, however, is not the fact. Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract has and is constantly curing this distressing complaint, as the following testimony received from physicians and others will show.

Judge Randall, 156 Henry street, New York, having used the Vegetable Extract successfully in his family, highly recommends it to all persons who are afflicted with Fits.

Mr. Stephen F. Pratt, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York, states that Mr. Chas. H. Boughton, a member of his family, has been so severely afflicted with Epileptic Fits for many years, that he was obliged to relinquish his business. Having used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract (says Mr. Pratt) he was soon restored to perfect health, and left this city for the State of Ohio to resume his business.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of St. Peters Church, Spotswood, New Jersey, who has been afflicted with Epileptic Fits for more than forty years, states that he has used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract and his health has been so much improved that he hopes by Divine blessing, to have no more Fits.

Epileptic Fits, of twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine.—Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm. Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits twenty-seven years and six months. After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using Hart's Vegetable Extract.

[Mr William Secore's Letter to Dr. Hart.]

I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited England. I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case; they examined him and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians, and the most that I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and positively incurable. I accordingly left England, travelled through Scotland, Germany and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as far from being cured as when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years standing, and I can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he was restored to perfect health. His reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for business is entirely restored, with the prospect now before him of life, health and usefulness. He is now 28 years of age, and 27 years 6 months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but thank God is now enjoying good health. Now, sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars, I have no doubt but you will think this another and quite a different thing The debt of gratitude I still owe you; but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully, WM. SECORE.

In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful medicine, read the following letter from Dr. W. L. Monroe, of Guilford, Ohio, one of the most eminent physicians in that place:

GUILFORD, Ohio, August 17, 1848

Brother laborer in the cause of humanity—Dear sir: It is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to announce to you the complete triumph of your *invaluable medicine* in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been highly successful in all. Three of the patients, I trust, have been radically cured. The fourth one is rapidly improving, and will, I think, without doubt recover. I am not in the habit of prescribing or recommending patent medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to recommend it, and I have no hesitation in saying that as soon as the faculty are fully acquainted with the *real merit* of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice and lend you a helping hand. I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely,

(Signed) W. L. MONROE, M. D.

To Dr. S. Hart, New York.

The time is not far distant when thousands who are now trembling under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal will find permanent relief and be restored to new life, by using this celebrated medicine. Over one thousand certificates have been received in testimony of the beneficial results produced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

☞ Prepared by S. Hart, M. D., New York.

Price, one package,	$3 00
Do. four packages,	10 00
Do. eight packages,	20 00

☞ It is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation, and sent to any part of the United States, Texas, Mexico, and West Indies.

THOMAS & MILES, Cincinnati, Ohio, Agents, United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington, N. C; Handand, Hande & Co., Charleston, S. C.; and for sale by most of the principal Druggists throughout the United States.

April 6th, 1849.—[30-1yeow

FOR SALE.

A very fine Buggy and Harness, having only been used a short time, will be sold very cheap by

J15 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

MOLASSES.

50 bbls new crop Molasses. For sale by

J8] HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.

IT having been reported that my securities are obliged to convey their property to avoid paying my debts, I do hereby most positively assert that such report is utterly false; and now give notice for all persons to whom I owe anything to come forward and get their money, as I am prepared to pay them.

T. M. RODGERS.

Black River, New Hanover co., N. C.,
June 8th, 1849 } 39-4t*

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, sometime in March last, a negro boy named HENRY, stout built, and dark complected, about 19 years of age.

Said boy was originally from Moore county, but had been in possession of Mr. ENOCH HAWES, of Bladen county, for the last three years previous to last March, and it is probable that he is lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. HAWES' plantation, or in the neighborhood of the ANDREWS', in Bladen county.

Any person restoring the said boy to me, on Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, or lodging him in Jail, so that I can get him, will be entitled to the above reward and my thanks.

June 15.—[40-tf] JAMES P. MOORE.

SECRETARY, BUREAUS AND BOOK CASES.

All combined in one beautiful and ornamental piece of Furniture suitable for the Parlor or Library. For sale at the New York Furniture Warehouse.

G & W A GWYER.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

(LATE HANOVER HOUSE,)

FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who have given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to render the patron satisfied and comfortable.

Their Table and Chambers are as well furnished, and attended on by as faithful servants as can be found in any other Hotel in the Southern States.

The Omnibus will be found ready at the Cars and Steamboats, carrying baggage, free, to and from the Hotel.

HUTCHINS & MASALON

January 19, 1849 —[19-1yeoo

OLD NASH BRANDY.

5 bbls very superior old Nash Brandy. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.